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October 21, 1919, Temperature 73.

Rainfall 0.21 inch.

Humidity 57

October 21, 1919, Temperature 73

No. 17,779. 二拜禮 號一廿月十年九十百九千一

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1919.

日八廿月八未己大歲年八國民華中

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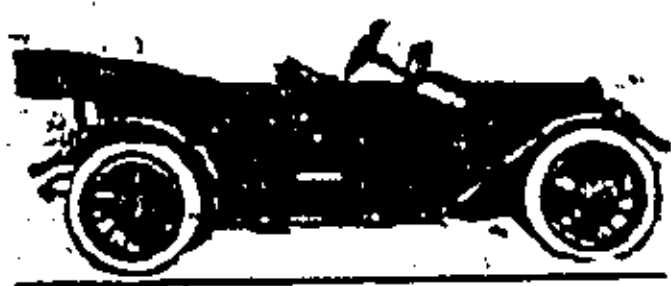
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, October 16.
After a debate in which Briand shared the Chamber of Deputies easily
accepted yesterday by 324 against 132 the Clemenceau Bill fixing the
legislative elections. The first of the biennial elections will begin on Novem-
ber 16.
Signor Tittoni arrived in Paris yesterday afternoon, bringing the royal
Italian ratification of the Versailles treaty.
Airman Poulet is now on his way to Rome.
A German soldier was arrested yesterday at Metz wearing the French
uniform and making revolutionary speeches.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

On August 6 Dr. Antonio Jose
d'Almeida was elected by a majority
in the Congress sixth President of
the Portuguese Republic for the term
of four years. The election was
closely contested, being only decided
upon a third ballot. The rival can-
didates were Dr. D'Almeida and Dr.
Teixeira Gomes, Portuguese Minister
in London. The three votes gave
Candidate. First Second Third
Dr. Antonio Jose 87 93 123
Dr. Teixeira Gomes 52 83 31
Dr. d'Almeida is one of the best-
known men in Portugal. His life
has been devoted to the Republic.
While still at Coimbra in 1890 he
published, in a student's paper, the
"Ultimatum," an article entitled,
"The Last Baganza," for which
he suffered three months' imprison-
ment. In 1891 he took an active
part in the revolutionary movement
in Oporto. In 1895 he sailed to St.
Thomas, where he remained in the
active exercise of his profession as a
medical man until 1903. In 1904 he
returned to Europe and spent
some time in Paris, where he
attended the hospitals. Later in the
year he returned to Lisbon and at
once recommenced political propa-
ganda as an ardent champion of the
Republic.

A REVOLUTIONARY OF 1908.
No man worked more for the Re-
public in the years that immediately
followed or contributed more to the
establishment of the Republic in
Portugal. An eloquent and impass-
ioned speaker, he was the most
popular of platform orators during
the combat with the Monarchy. By
word and pen, in the Press, he
preached the Republic into popularity.
As a speaker he held upon the people
of Lisbon was unrivalled. Elected
deputy for the city in 1906, he there-
forth took an increasingly prominent
place among Republican leaders and
propagandists. He was one of the
revolutionaries of 1908. Arrested
by the agents of Joao Franco, he was
then sentenced to be expelled from the
country.

When the Revolution of October 5,
1910, triumphed, he entered the Pro-
visional Government as Minister of the
Interior. This was the most coveted
Cabinet post under the old regime, as
it conferred predominant political
power, by controlling the appoint-
ment of all local functionaries
throughout the country. The first
educational Republic, the reform of
elementary education, was promul-
gated by Dr. d'Almeida during his
tenure of this office.

THE EVOLUTIONIST PARTY.

Upon the formation of the political
parties Dr. d'Almeida organized the
Evolutionist Party, of which he has
remained the head until the present
election. He has always shown him-
self a strong party man, though his
party leadership cannot be considered
to have been generally a success.
His political influence in the Re-
public, however, has been great from
the first. In 1911 it was he who
nominated Dr. Manuel d'Arriaga,
the first constitutionally elected
President of the Republic. His per-
sonal action, also, the same year, led
to the collective resignation of the
Ministry of Senhor Joao Chagas, the
first constitutional Ministry of the
Republic. At first in conjunction
with the Unionists under Drs Brito
Camacho and Aresta Branco, later
on as the acting leader of the
Evolutionist Party, he has continued
to be the leader of an insistent
Opposition. He took a prominent
part in the original declaration made
by the Portuguese Chambers in
support of the Allies on August 7,
1914. He was and remained a sup-
porter of General Pimenta de Castro,
to whose entrance into power, no
man contributed more decisively.

PORTUGUESE INTERVENTION IN WAR.

In 1916, on Germany's declara-
tion of war on Portugal, he con-
sented to join with his former
rival, Dr. Afonso Costa, in the
formation of a national Ministry,

HOCKEY.

The Hockey Season opens with a
friendly match at 4.30 p.m. to-
morrow at Happy Valley between
Staff and Departments and Hongkong
Hockey Club, former in colours,
latter in whites. Teams will be—
STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

Cpl. Glenn R.A.S.C. Capt. Bundle
C.P. Lt. Col. Coles R.A.O.C. Sgt.
Scouler A.P.C.S. Mr. Gallagher,
L/Cpl. Knight R.A.S.C. L/Cpl. Kirby
R.A.M.C. Sgt. Turner R.A.S.C. Cpl.
Horrocks R.A.M.C. Sgt. Connor
R.A.O.C. Captain Archer R.A.M.C.
Reserves. Ptes Rhodes and Filmer
R.A.M.C.

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F. Scarborough, C. C. Hickling, W.
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Mitchell, G. H. Percy, C. Hodgson,
A. E. Wood, J. V. Praga, B. D. Evans
(Capt.) and R. A. Brand.

The entries for the Gymkhana
will close to-morrow.

We are authorised to state
there is no truth in the statement
that "another disturbance took place
in front of the Sincere Co's store in
Canal on Sunday."

Dr. Afonso Costa resigning the
Premiership in his favour. Thus
was formed the "Uniao Sagrada"
Administration, under which Portu-
gal's actual military intervention was
effected by the sending of the first
expeditionary forces to France in
January and February of the follow-
ing year, 1917. In this Administra-
tion he also acted for a time as
Minister of the Colonies. The defeat
of the Government on a "snap vote"
in the April of this year, while Dr.
Afonso Costa was in France and
Dr. d'Almeida confined to his room
by gout, led to his withdrawal from
active support of the Government,
although he continued to lend his
countenance to its interventionist
foreign policy, which the Govern-
ment maintained against increasing
opposition through the summer and
autumn of 1917 and until the Revolu-
tion of December 5 of that year.

A sincere Republican, a forceful
though intemperate speaker, per-
sonally honest, and a thorough
patriot, no Republican leader reckons
more, or more enthusiastic, part-
isans. He headed the poll for
Lisbon in the general elections this
April uniting the Evolutionist and
Democratic votes. His legislative
contribution to the work of the
Republic has been slight, for neither
in administration nor as a
party leader can he be said to have
proved successful. He is still a re-
latively young man, having been
born in 1866. He is married, and
has one daughter. He is ambitious
without doubt, and a brilliant and
personally attractive man. His
health has suffered of recent years,
and he has been much less in evi-
dence than formerly. His election to
the Presidency is an old ambition,
and was the result of long and per-
tinacious political preparation.

Dr. d'Almeida has been raised to
the first position in the nation at a
time of great and cumulative
political difficulties. His responsibil-
ities as President are complicated by
his long career as a party leader. The
enemies of the Republic openly count
upon his impulsiveness, generosity,
and political passion to work the
wreck of the Republic. They may yet
be mistaken. Dr. d'Almeida is per-
sonally supported by many sincere
and honest elements in the Republic.
Years since, at the starting of the
Republic, he wrote as the first article
of his then newly launched paper,
"A Republic," a noteworthy, and
most timely article entitled, "Peace."
No man has proved himself a more
persistent or a more powerful com-
batant in Opposition. As head of
the Portuguese nation may be given
to him to realize that noble and most
necessary ambition of eight years
ago—to give to his people peace!

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF ALLIED NOTE.

LONDON, October 17th.
The Berliner Tageblatt, published
on October 15th, the text of the
Council's Note to Germany, and
neutrals. It says that the enmity of
the Bolsheviks against Governments and
their programme of international revolution
constitute a grave danger to the
national security of all Powers.
It will be desirable for all the nations
desirous of peace and the re-establishment
of social order to unite and resist the
Bolshevik movement. Therefore the
Allies have invited the Governments of
Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland,
Finland, Spain, Switzerland, Mexico,
Chile, Argentina, Columbia, and Vene-
zuela to initiate measures to prevent
their subjects engaging in trade with Bol-
shevik Russia.

In order to ensure the strictest ad-
herence to this policy, permission to depart
or enter ports will be refused to every
ship or from Russian Bolshevik ports.
Similar regulations will be adopted as
regards all goods destined to reach Bol-
shevik Russia by any other route.
Passports will be refused to all going
and coming into Bolshevik Russia. Mea-
sures will be taken to hinder banks
granting credit to commercial undertak-
ings in Bolshevik Russia. Every Govern-
ment will refuse its subjects facilities for
intercourse with Bolshevik Russia post-
ally and by means of wireless telegraph.
The Note requests the German Govern-
ment to take measures in conformity with
the above.

THE GERMAN NOTE.

BERLIN, October 17th.
The German Note handed to-day to
Marshal Foch's representative protests
that Germany has not given cause for the
British drastic measures in the Baltic
Provinces.
After repudiating all connection with
the Germano-Russian activities, the Note
declares that Germany cherishes no war-
like intentions against the Letts or the
Austrians. She welcomes the despatch of
an Inter-Allied Commission to the Baltic
Provinces.
The German Peace Delegation at Ver-
sailles has been instructed to protest very
strongly against the shipping embargo in
the Baltic.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

LONDON, October 17th.
Major-General Seely, speaking at Shef-
field, said that we cannot conquer the air
unless we and America go into partner-
ship to do it.

SIBERIA THREATENED WITH TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

TOKYO, October 14th.
A telegram from Omsk states that
Siberia is threatened with one of the
greatest typhus epidemics in history.
According to reports from the American
Red Cross Mission, which has been
in Western Siberia for the past six
months, there have been 130,000 cases
among the Siberian troops since January.
There are now 6,000 fresh cases daily.
The reverses of Admiral Kolitch are
attributed to lack of sanitary facilities.
Typhus is also spreading among the
civilians, whose numbers have been swelled
by the hosts of refugees from the Bol-
sheviks overrunning the cities and living
in the fields.
Thousands are digging holes in the
ground to escape the intense cold. The
mortality among children is estimated at
30 per cent, and is increasing. Medical
supplies and clothing are non-existent.
The American Red Cross is superintend-
ing the construction of quarantine camps
for soldiers and refugees.

JAPAN CHINA AND SHANTUNG.

WASHINGTON, October 15th.
In the Senate, Senator Lodge charged
Japan with breaking her pledges in re-
gard to China and Korea, violating the
open-door policy and destroying foreign
commerce in Manchuria and Korea.
He asserted that all Japan's promises
in regard to the return of Shantung
were marked by a vital omission, namely,
the definite date of withdrawal. He de-
clared that Japan, steeped in German
ideas, would ultimately use the man-
power of China militarily and threaten
Europe.
He declared that the Shantung award
was morally indefensible and urged the
adoption of the amendment to the Peace
Treaty returning German rights in
Shantung to China instead of to Japan.

SENATOR LODGE'S MOTION DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.
The Senate by 45 votes to 35 has de-
feated Senator Lodge's amendment to the
Peace Treaty, proposing the handing over
of the rights exercised by Germany at
Kiaochau, Shantung, to China instead
of to Japan.

REPATRIATION OF CHINESE LABOURERS.

PARIS, October 15th.
Four thousand Chinese labourers have
sailed from Havre for Canada.

MISAP TO A JAPANESE STEAMER.

TOKYO, October 14th.
The master of the steamer Otaru Maru
No. 3 ashore at Rasakura in Somaliland
cables that the vessel is full of water.
The bottom is seriously damaged. "Sal-
vage is hopeless."

GERMANS IN SOUTH CHINA.

CANTON, October 9th.
The Senate has restored the Germans
right to reside and trade in South China.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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THE
NETTLETON SHOE
AT
SHAW'S

Latest Models Just to Hand in Blackout
—Via-Rib, Cell-Patent Leather, Etc.

HIGH OR LOW SHOES

THIS COLLECTION WILL APPEAL
TO THE WELL DRESSED MAN.

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BIRTHDAY BOOKS,
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BREWER & CO.

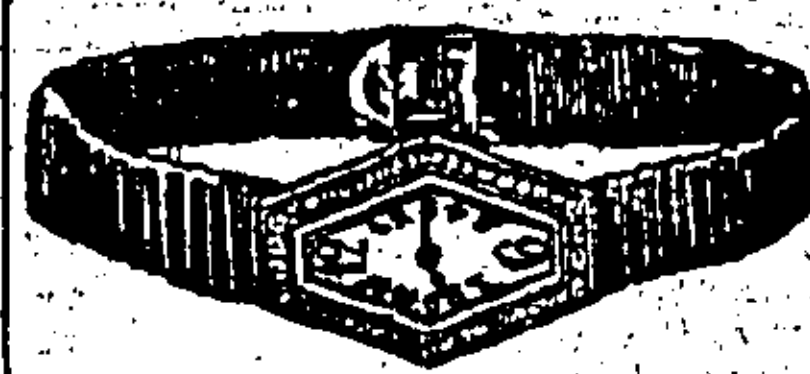
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We have recently received a full and
varied assortment of the above including
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes,
Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military
Cases, also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors,
Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

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REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS AND ALL
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INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded of the HALF YEARLY MEETING called for on SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 12.30 p.m., at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chester Road.

By Order,
G. W. GREGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 18, 1919.

BOXING.

BY permission of the Chaplain, boxing, ball-punching, etc., will be taught by the well-known boxer, "KID" Marriott, at the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, 21, Praya East, Wanchai, twice a week, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 5.45-7.15 p.m. Special lessons by arrangement. Will say who wish to have lessons please apply to The Manager, Mr. R. W. BASTOW. Terms by arrangement. Pre-payment requested.
Telephone 2874.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

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WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

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Provisions and Groceries, etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples sent from £10 upwards.
Orders of Produce Sold on Account.

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THE "CHINA MAIL."

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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum per quarter and per month, in advance.

The "China Mail" is delivered free at subscription in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifth extra per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible to the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 15 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 21 pence extra. Single copy twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on Page 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 10 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

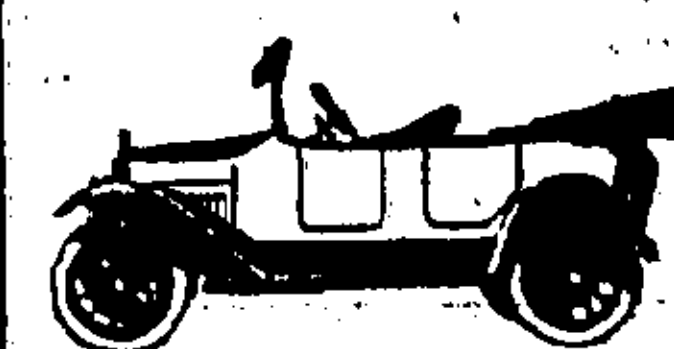
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Main, Hongkong, 222. A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone 222.

THE CHINA MAIL.

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METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable prices.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
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JUST RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment of LAUTOGEN, UNWEATHERED CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK and SWEETENED COCOA and MILK, sold at very reasonable prices owing to the present high rate of Exchange, especially for Retailers.



SHU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1225 & 1226.

DAIRY FARM NEWS. FRESH MILK.

The value of pure fresh milk as a perfect diet cannot be overestimated. Without fresh milk children cannot thrive.

The purity and quality of our milk is guaranteed.
Beware of adulterated and impure milk.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

Flowers beautify and make attractive the Home as nothing else can do.

FOR SALE

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

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CHERRY BLOSSOM
PEDDERS, STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MUMEYA

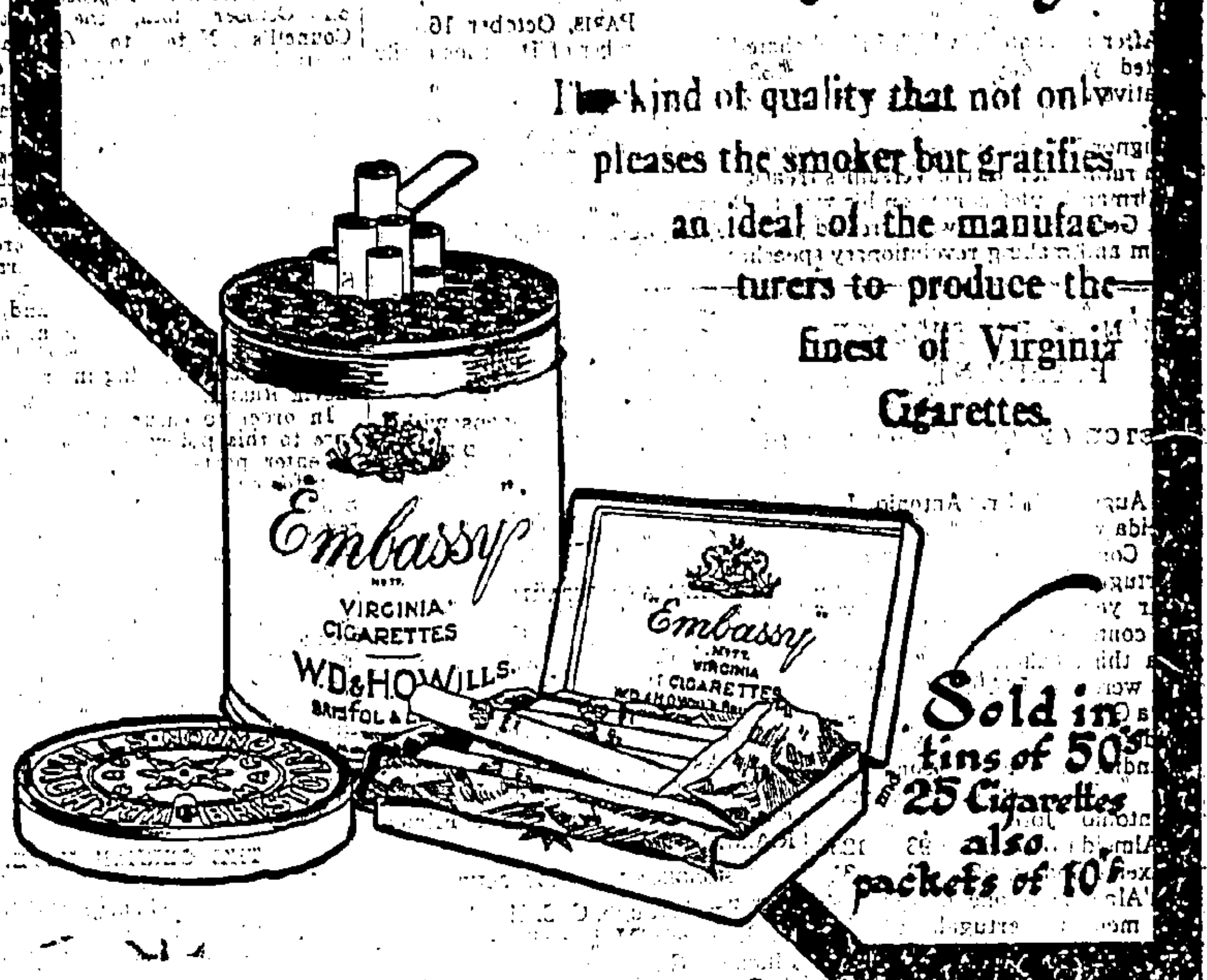
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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Finest Quality



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Sold in tins of 50
25 Cigarettes
also
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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

OYSTERS 4s. A DOZEN.

Epicures and profiteers crowded the oyster bars in London, recently. High prices ministered to sensitive palates, 4s. a dozen being charged for Colchester natives which a couple of years ago could be obtained for half-a-crown a dozen. In the East End, it is true, Dutch or deep-sea oysters were sold at 1s. or 1s. 6d. a dozen, but these, with the coarse condiments of vinegar and black pepper, are considered by the fastidious to be not a feast but an orgy. Oyster eating is a science, and the oyster should be served in its natural juice. Most chefs agree that a cooked oyster is a spoiled oyster. The proper way to eat oysters is to take them singly from the hand of the opener as with swift knife he forces their hermitage and cuts the bonds that hold them.

FENCED TRAMWAY TRACK.

Leeds Corporation have an experimental scheme in view to run express tramway-cars on a fenced track on sleepers. Mr. J. B. Hamilton, the tramway manager, has no doubt about the commercial value of the scheme. "All round Leeds," he informed a Daily Mail representative, "there are districts where it is possible to widen avenues not yet flanked by buildings." Ordinary vehicular traffic could be conducted on roadways on either side of the fenced tramway track, which it is taken for granted would have points for vehicular crossings. The sleeper-track test has been applied in Liverpool in a small way. It is probable that the first experiment in Leeds will be along a distance of about a mile, from Harrogate-lane, to Oakwood, a developing residential district.

REFUSAL TO PARADE.

Sentences have now been pronounced in the court-martial held at Devizes, when 18 men of the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment were tried for various military offences, the principal charge being that of refusing to obey an order to parade in fighting equipment. The "order" given for rehearsal was that they had had the heart taken out of their bayonets. The company sergeant-major, one of the men was charged with inciting 200 men to rush the guard, but there was no objection, and this charge was dismissed. Another man was charged with sleeping; they should use the gas-pallies in the camp for the purpose of burning down the guard-room. This was denied, and he was acquitted on this charge. Seventeen men were sentenced to be dismissed with ignominy from the Army, and they each get nine months' hard labour.

FATHER-SON COLLISION.

Failing to notice the approach of his father's motor-car, Mr. Robert Gower, of Great Canfield Hall Farm, near Dunmow (Essex), who was riding a motor-cycle, crashed at 40 miles an hour into the other vehicle and escaped with superficial injuries. Mr. Harry Gower, the father, was driving home, and at a bend in the road saw his son coming towards him. Mr. Gower slowed down to speak to the young man as he passed, but the latter was looking down at the engine of his motor-cycle and did not see the car in front. The son was carried by the impetus of the collision through the glass screen and landed beside his father in the car.

WIFE'S DEATH-DEVOTION.

A woman's dying thought for her husband, a blinded and paralysed ex-sailor, has been demonstrated by a tragedy at St. Ives, Cornwall, in which the wife and husband lived their lives. The victim, named Pollard, lived in a cottage near the shore, and when the wife returned from a visit to the beach recently with her two children, she found a lamp overturned and the kitchen in flames. Rushing upstairs, through dense smoke she reached her husband and dragged him to a third story window overlooking a shop. Before a ladder could be brought Mr. and Mrs. Pollard were overcome. When the firemen entered they found both bodies. The wife was clasping the husband as though to shield him from harm.

WIFE CAUGHT IN RAILS.

How a man allowed himself to be run over by a train because he would not leave his wife whose foot was caught in a rail is reported from Chicago. The couple, named Tanner, were crossing the railway near the city when Mrs. Tanner caught her foot in a groove between a rail and a plank. The husband was trying to work the foot loose when a train approached. The level-crossing keeper joined Mr. Tanner, and the two men struggled to free the imprisoned foot. Mrs. Tanner fainted and swooned, and when the train was a few hundred feet off the bridge her husband saw himself for the sake of their three infant children. He refused and seized his wife in his arms. The engine driver saw them in the glare of the engine's headlights, but he was unable to pull up in time, and husband and wife were run over. The crossing-keeper leaped aside at the last moment, and he was hit by a cylinder. He sustained a fractured arm, and one leg was so badly torn that it had to be amputated. Mr. Tanner's father and stepfather were both killed by trains.

DEARER CORSETS.

Corsets will cost still more next spring, because the workers are to receive an advance in wages. The minimum rate which the Trade Board for the industry proposes to fix for women employed on piece work is 9d. an hour. The present minimum is 7d. fixed in March. With corset steels from the U.S. also costing more owing to the rate of exchange, next year's corset will probably be about 1s. dearer to the wearer. Already the cheap qualities are three times the pre-war price, and the fresh advances will very nearly quadruple the 1914 selling figure.

"UNTIDY" SOFT COLLARS.

On the ground that they "seem to make for general untidiness in dress," the Master of Dulwich College has issued instructions that soft collars are no longer to be worn in school. At Harrow and Eton these are still permitted. At some of the other "Public Schools" the Heads are considering the withdrawal of the concession made during the war permitting boys to wear blue, or dark tweed suits. Definite instructions have been issued at Marlborough that the Christmas term is the last in which this clothing will be permitted, and that in 1920 the old regulation dress of black coats and waistcoats and dark trousers will be required.

SIXTY-ONE YEARS IN ONE JOB.

Sixty-one years service on one farm is the record of William Carter, aged 78, who is still working at Mableton Farm, Tunbridge, Kent. Carter's proudest possession is a silver medal given to him last year on the completion of 60 years' work by Mr. A. F. Finn-Kelley, his present employer. At one time he was bull-dog, but now does odd jobs. In spite of his age he is in good health, and walks more than three miles a day to and from his home. His only trouble is rheumatism. He is an admirer of time-saving machinery, but objects to using a lawnmower. "I always cut the lawn with a scythe, and took it to the mill, and roll it shilling down," he said proudly.

DEAFNESS

And BONES IN THE HEAD!
Some of the most "hopeless" cases have been completely cured by the new "Hear" system. Nothing equals this. HARMLESS. Price 4/6 per Box. Send for Free Circular. Write to: "Hear" Co., Station 54, Oregon, Eng.

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High Class English Jewellery.

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Tel. Nos. 1225 & 1226.



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MANAGER.

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Mrs. BLAIR.

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ALL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES: Electric Light, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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CHOCOLATES
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Milk-Made Assorted Chocolates, 60 cts. per lb.
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Imperial Cocoa, 10 cts. per lb.
Pure, 10 cts. per lb.
Continental Biscuits, 10 cts. per lb.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
October 22, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Comprising:—
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Turkish Towels, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads and Table Covers.

Also
One 8 X Prismatic Binoculars,
And
Suit and Attache Cases, Brass Jardinieres.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 18, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
October 22, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE, TWO GOOD RICHSHAS, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Large Tapestry-covered Chesterfield Sofa by Powell, Ltd. and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture, comprising Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., Bath Room Cisterns, Electric Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c., Jewels new and second-hand, Curtains, &c.

Also
One Piano.
Cassell's History of England 9 vols.
And
Cassell's Dictionary of Gardening in 2 vols.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,
October 23, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 4, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon.

Valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Comprising:—
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Blackwood Cabinet, Arm-chairs, Tables and Pictures and Curtains, Fumed Teak Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Lady's Folding Desk (Lane, Crawford make) Crockery and Glass Ware.

Large Brass-mounted Bedstead (Hair Mattress), Wardrobes, Toilet Tables and Washstand, Camp Beds, Blankets, and Sundry Bed and Table Linen.

Also
One Upright Piano, made for the climate, in good condition.

And
One Sextant, Hezranith (Patent).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 16, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
October 23, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One upright piano by Weber London.
Fine tone. Practically new.

One 16 bore hammer gun by Barratt Burton on Trent. Two Rubber tyred rickshas in good condition. Cassell's History of England in 9 Vols.

And
A small consignment of Slazenger Tennis Balls (1919).

To be sold in lots to suit buyers.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from CAPTAIN GILES, who is leaving the Colony shortly, to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,
October 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 44A Nathan Road, Kowloon (above Watsons),

THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
therein contained.

Comprising:—
Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas practically new, large and small Blackwood Cabinets, Tables, Stands, Teapots, Card Tables, &c., Old Painting, Japanese Silk Shadow Pictures, a number of lots of Chinese Porcelains, Curios, &c. Axminster green Carpet, 14 x 12 (nearly new), Dining Room Suite, Fumed Teakwood, good as new, Dinner, Tea and Coffee Service, complete, large Teakwood Bedstead, large and small Wardrobes, Bureau, Washstand, &c., Silk-embroidered and Teakwood Screens, Overmantels, Fender Seat, &c., Ice Chest, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Upright Piano, Cabinet Gramophone and a number of good Records, Chiming Clock by Gaupp, Aviary with Java Parrots, Electric Fans and Fittings including 4-light Electric for Dining Room, New Sunblinds.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Thursday 2.30 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 20, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
October 25, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Travelling Rugs, and Woolen Goods, Tennis Shoes and Boots (Superior Quality)

Slazenger Tennis Balls, (1919)

Foot Balls.

Two Telescopes by well-known makers and two pairs Prismatic Binoculars, Typewriters.

Sundry Household Furniture, and Miscellaneous Goods.

Several cases Blue-black Ink.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 18, 1919.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
October 28, 1919, at 5.30 p.m., AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

The House Boat.

"LADY GORIVA"
Length ... 44 ft.
Beam ... 12 "

Draught ... 6 " 3 inches.
Coppered below water line.

Lead keel, two cabins, lavatory, shower, bath, &c.
Complete with sails, awnings, screens, anchors and chains and all accessories.

On view now.

Terms:—Cash.
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Hongkong, October 18, 1919.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

THERE is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprain, lameness, cramps of the muscles, bruises and like injuries as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
16 feet, sailing Dinghy equipped with S.H.P. out board
Cable Motor
(magneto ignition)
complete with sails, sculls, &c., &c.

Also
Outrigger racing skiff about 21 feet long with sliding seat and pair of sculls, (newly done up).

The above craft are in good condition and are being sold due to owner leaving the Colony.

Particulars from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, October 2, 1919.

A. KWAI & CO.
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Every additional 5 words & 4 Cents.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to HONGKONG ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET—A VACANT PLOT of LAND, Praya East.
Apply to
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FOR SALE.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY,
the 31st day of October, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his sale room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"
of 1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT.
This Ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions: namely Length 262 feet Breadth 32 feet 6 inches and Depth 13 feet 9 inches and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspection of the vessel please apply to

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223 Wing Lok Street

or
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARBSTON,
No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central

Vendor's Solicitors
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 13, 1919.

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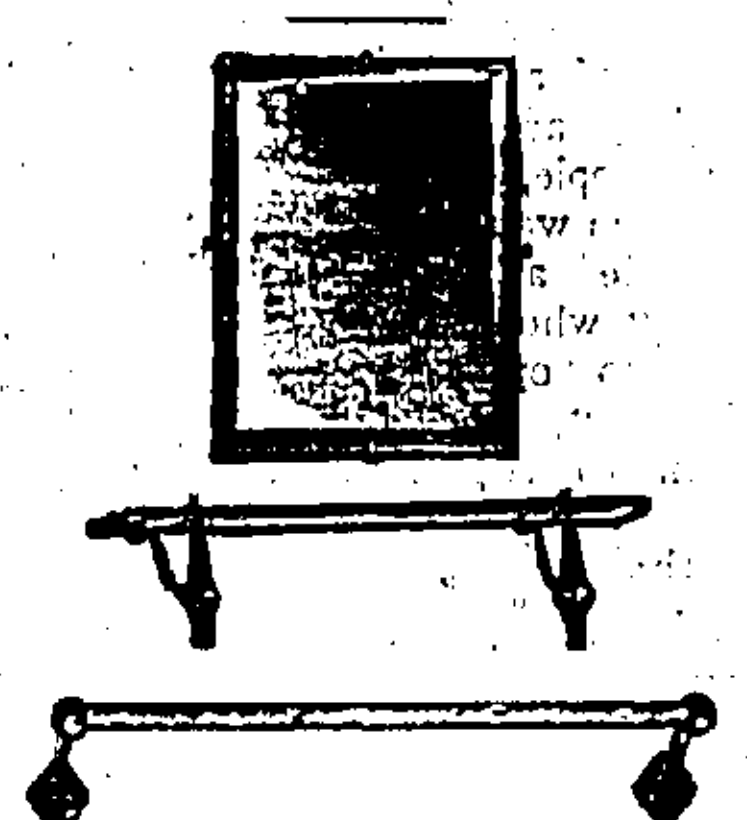
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THE BLIND TEST.
P. D.

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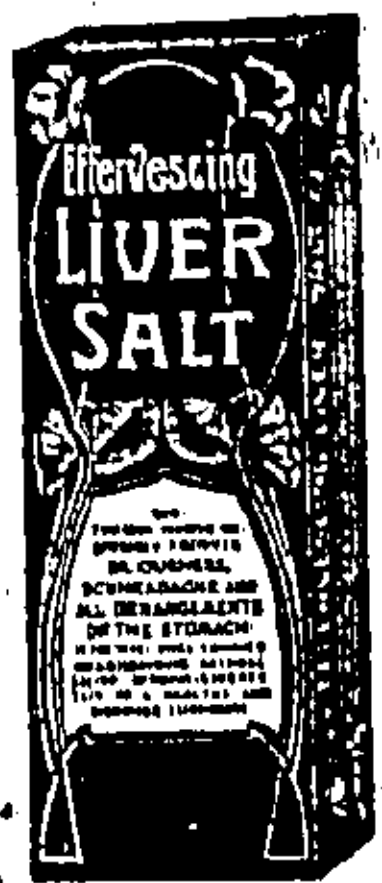
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CRETONNES
FOR
LOOSE COVERS
CUT AND FITTED
BY
EXPERIENCED WORKMEN

PLEASE SEND
FOR
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BIRTH.

EZEKIEL.—On October 15, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ezekiel, a son.

MARRIAGE.

JARDINE-WRIGHT.—On Sept. 9, at Gowanlee, Holywood, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sarah Wright to Dr. W. C. Jardine, of Shanghai.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

OUR AD. No one more than the silver-tongued CAPTAIN and double-tongued PREMIER. Lloyd George knows better how with mere words and images adroitly used to guide the ruddy herring across the scent of the true trail. Had his coalition of party conspirators been anything like the willing cart-horse on the bearing-rein poster displayed on the hillier roads at Home, his plea for a let-up of criticism might have been more apt. But it isn't. It is more like the tetchy army mule. Mr. George's plea that his load is heavy, and that instead of criticism he needs inspiration from his fellow men "and from Above" was more likely to fetch jeering laughter than applause from the "hard-headed" workers of Sheffield. Reuter cables applause, so we've got to take what we get, and conclude that the hard heads have softened since we knew them. We have no party politics on the China Mail, but for the sake of the country we want a change in the ruling class. An out-and-out Tory administration or a purely Labour administration, we don't much care which, would be a useful relief from these middle-class, mediocre, carpet-baggers who are messing things up so now.

If the British WINSTON'S SIDE Government decided last January to withdraw from the Russian adventure—and we have Winston Churchill's word for it that it did, and the subsequent evacuation by General Rawlinson seems to back up his statement—what are they doing risking British ships and British lives, not to mention spending British money, in attacking Kronstadt? It is a moral certainty that the Cabinet is so divided over this business that contradictory

orders are being given, that our naval and military heads are doing pretty much what they like, and that the Premier is afraid to confess this loss of control to the people. As for Winston Churchill, he is, quite uncontrollable, and the country should soon awaken to the need to boot him out of politics permanently.

Now let our detractors carry on and say, on the strength of the foregoing, that we are pro-Bolshevik. They have a reason for saying such things, poor devils. Our success hurts them. All the same, we don't argue as we have done against the Russian adventure because we desire to see Bolshevism winning. We don't. What is more, we believe, and have several times said, that if it alone it would die of inanition. In any case the blockade of Bolshevist Russia, in which the neutrals and Germany are asked to join, should be sufficient without expensive naval attacks.

Isn't it amazing that a letter so important as that we had on LIFE SAVING Saturday from a well-known skipper—an old friend of ours in whom we have full confidence—should have attracted so little overt attention? The matter is vital. It is, moreover, a blot on our escutcheon as a British port. Our old friend understands that the Ordinance used to be all right, and in keeping with Home practice, until a former Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, he thinks, knocked out the advisable rules without consulting anybody. Let us take a couple of concrete cases, and give names. The Kong Ning, the new motor ship, is registered for 950 passengers and 75 of a crew, and has three lifeboats aboard her. Back in 1916 the Kochow had no passenger licence. She carried passengers and a crew of 65, and hadn't a lifeboat aboard, though she flew the British flag. The authorities reckoned they had nothing to do with her, because she had no licence. She has one now, and is better fitted. Canton registration of a ship trading (with passengers) to or from Hongkong should not absolve her from British requirements in these matters. In this case of river steamers, of course, it is the Government which seems to be at fault for not insisting on life belts, and that will probably be put right soon. But it will not if we keep dumb about it.

Now, why has that MORE EXPERT excellent letter on TESTIMONY Saturday not evoked others? We call the attention of ship's officers and others who agree or disagree with it to their duty in the

matter, which is to back it up or oppose it by letters to the China Mail. It appears that some of them are afraid to do so for fear their names leak out. They need have no such fear where correspondence to the China Mail is concerned. Not even our compositors and printers, or any of our subordinate staff, are allowed to know the source of letters printed by us. We mention this because our old friend tells us that the fear that prevents a lot of men making use of the People's Paper—the paper that gets things done.

Any steamer, any UNLICENSED steamer of any flag, mark you, can sail out of Hongkong so long as she is without a passenger licence, and she will not be inspected. The Board of Trade surveyor will have nothing to do with her. Is this fair to the crews? Is it not a disgrace to a British port? It is an encouragement to mean and cheap owners to gamble with human life, and is quite opposed to the spirit of maritime legislation at Home. Hongkong really must get into line in this matter. Let's have some more letters (in confidence) about actual examples, and we will soon get things changed. If the truth be hid, there is no incentive to put matters right.

We notice that a journal list exists who doesn't agree with our views of the Russian business. That doesn't shock us, necessarily, for he is just as likely to be as right as we are. Other things being equal. They are not equal, however. Whereas we have risked the penalties of unpopularity by saying in simple words what we honestly think, and what we know to be contrary to local popular prejudice, we strongly suspect our unknown brother of cant. For the Russian people, he says, he has a real sympathy. We are open to bet a bottle of beer and a sandwich that he hasn't lost a wink of sleep over their troubles, or suffered any loss of appetite over the awful mess they are in. There exist certain people, he says, who think that Russia would be left well alone, who style as 'reactionary' those Generals whom the Allies have chosen to oppose the Bolshevik forces, but, for our own part, we fail to see how the world could stand idly by and allow these dangerous extremists to have uncontrolled action. There are only five words in that passage that we dislike, but they are vital words. We exist, but we are not certain people. Anybody less cocksure than we are would be hard to find. When we try to prove that two and two make four, we are as emphatic as we can be, but we are never really certain that it does. Then those Generals were not "chosen" by the Allies. They just happened along, and happened to fit in, but very badly, with the Allies' plans. Denikin and the Allies do not see eye to eye with each other now, the Allies guaranteeing the independence of certain new states which Denikin is determined to restore to "united Russia."

The next word is "idly." The world wouldn't stand idly by if it minded its own business and let the Russians simmer down. It has enough to do without that, surely. The next words come together. "Dangerous extremists." The man's a parrot. He probably wouldn't agree with us that the Bolsheviks would be dangerous only to themselves (and to their Russian brethren, of course) if they were left to settle their own affairs and come back to their senses. We can't help that. We believe it is so, and we don't believe he knows anything about it. We suspect the only Russian he ever knew was a Russian leather bag, anyway. As for us, we have known many, and bar a few exceptions, we don't like them. They resemble human beings in some respects, but hang it all: so does a German or a Borneo headhunter. As for the word "extremist," it gives us a severe pain, and we always feel like pulling a cloth over the parrot's cage when we hear it. All it means is that somebody is extremely sincere and extremely in earnest about something. Christ was the supreme type of extremist. If you are doing right, to be extreme is a moral duty. If you are doing wrong, well, you might as well be extremely wrong as wrong at all. And if you happen to be extremely foolish, like the talking parrot, we suppose you cannot help it, so that's that.

Our little note last HONGKONG, night about the CULTURE. Shanghai Quest Society brought us a visit from a Hongkong resident, who opined that our suggestion in describing Shanghai as "frivolous" was worse than the famous case of Pot v. Kettle. Hongkong, he says, is and has been for years the more frivolous of the two. He ran over several other intellectual activities of the people of the northern port, and reminded us that since the Old Volume went put some years ago we have had no such opportunities for mental improvement in Hongkong. He suggested that the China Mail should throw out a feather with regard to starting a debating or research society here. We do so gladly, though with faint hope, for our people seem to fill their lives

for the most part with sport, Bridge, and dancing. Perhaps in the long run they get just as much out of it as they would discussing 'ologies and 'osophies. Still, there are probably enough people in Hongkong fond of exchanging ideas and acquiring new ones to form a strong society if they could be brought together. Anything the China Mail can do to help it will do freely. Meanwhile, it is natural that we should point out, as we did to our friend, that the correspondence columns of the China Mail are as fine a forum as anyone could wish. They are accessible every day to all comers, on all subjects. What more is wanted? We pointed out to him that he himself was confessedly interested in several subjects aired lately in the China Mail, and that he had neglected to exercise his right to express his opinions. "Oh," he said, "that's different." We cannot see any difference that isn't an advantage.

We have received an indignant letter from a lady typist asking us to expose a cruel hoax, in connection with an advertisement appearing in a contemporary for a shorthand-typist. Had her suspicions been just, we would have done our best to get at the bottom of it, and exposed it, because such jokes at the expense of people earning a living are intolerable. Having carefully considered the documents, however, we conclude that the offer, such as it is, is genuine. It is quite natural that applicants should be interviewed at this end, and the arrangements seem to have been well thought out.

Haiphong, says a typed enclosure, is the shipping port for Hanoi and other commercial centres of the French possession of Tonkin. It is about 3 days' steamship journey from Hongkong and 3 hours by railway from Hanoi (a very fine city). Population of Haiphong is about 1000 Europeans, chiefly French, and say about 2 dozen Portuguese, 5000 Chinese chiefly Cantonese, and 12000 Anamites. Haiphong has wide, well laid out, streets, and good buildings, opera house, concert hall, Chinese theatre, 3 Chinese restaurants, and several kinemas. Country round about consists of rice fields, but there are excellent roads and one or two sea side resorts near. Climate is similar to Hongkong. Butter comes from Hongkong and milk is chiefly tinned milk. Other fresh provisions are at least 40% cheaper than in Hongkong and rents are more than 50% less than Hongkong.

That is the document which seems to have aroused our correspondent's suspicions, but we see nothing in it beyond an attempt to answer in advance questions an applicant might ask, and, of course, to paint the place in its blishest colours. The thing we don't like is the usual question of "what is the lowest salary you will take," thus making applicants underbid. This mean method is, however, so common that it seems useless to quarrel with it, and in this case it is mitigated by a very friendly suggestion. "If you ask for about ten per cent. more than your present salary the reduced cost of living in Haiphong would make the change a beneficial one, once you get settled down." That seems decent enough.

British subjects travelling from Shanghai to Hongkong, if they have valid passports, need not trouble now to get them chopped at the British Consulate. That's another dollar saved, to say nothing of the bother and the irritation. In a century or two they may put their passports in the fire. Won't that be joyful? In this connection we desire to call attention to a statement made by a Japanese official at Tsingtao in answer to complaints by British passengers of annoyance at that port. He says "the passport is not a permit authorizing a person to travel but a mere paper showing who is the traveller and for what purpose he is travelling." We don't say that's wrong, because that's the way most officials seemed to regard it in war time, and even since. If he is right, however, the thing's a humbug, on the face of it. In the text of the King, by his Minister, asks for the facilitation, not the hindrance, of the holder, and the unsophisticated subject who buys it imagines he is getting something for his money. As for the Japanese, their "red-tape" in such circumstances is beyond all reason, and quite inexcusable. It is also, though it seems impossible to make them see it, against their own interests.

The Singapore papers express surprise at the appointment of Sir Laurence Guillemard as Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States Protectorate. They had quite expected that Mr. Claud Severn, who knows the country so well, and put in long service there, would have a better chance than any man who has had experience only in the Home Civil Service. His obvious suitability for the post would be, of course, a

handicap, with such an administration as we now tolerate at Home. It is only precedent, holy, holy precedent, that probably prevented them from sending out some political lawyer. Sir L. Guillemard has spent the whole of his career in the Home civil service, entering the Treasury in 1888 and subsequently serving as private secretary to Sir William Harcourt and to Sir Michael Hicks Beach till 1902, when he became Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and in 1908 Chairman of the Amalgamated Board of Customs and Excise. He may, of course, make quite a good governor. We have nothing against him whatever. If he sets his face against the filibusterers who are still intriguing to rob the Malay sultans of what little independence they have left, we'll applaud him.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4/5 15/16d.

The British Parliament assembles to-morrow.

The Naval Quadrille Club opens its dance season to-night.

Consignees are reminded that no claims against the s.s. "City of Florence" for damaged goods which have left the godowns or remaining undelivered will be admitted after Oct. 22.

The Acting President, of the M.C.L., wishes us to state that the Naval and Dockyard Staff was entirely managed by Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Engineer Commander Jenkins, H.M.S. "Tamar," and not by Mrs. Gurner.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$12,645, or \$1,929 less than in 1918. The aggregate receipts for 42 weeks were \$617,452, or \$36,537 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Last week's communicable disease was comparatively little, one case of plague, one of puerperal fever, and four of gastro-enteritis being all. In the subsequent 48 hours there were one case of enteric and one of gastro-enteritis.

The death occurred this morning at No. 22 Shelley Street, of Mrs. Maria Josepha Corio de Jesus Baptista, wife of Mr. Antonio Mariano Baptista of Sharpe and Co. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4.30 at the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and relatives.

On account of the scarcity of subsidiary coins the Japanese Treasury department is coining silver, nickel and copper coins amounting to 120 million yen, instead of issuing new small notes of 10, 20 and 30 sen which are to be withdrawn next year. It is said that 20 million yen of small coins will be issued shortly.

DEATH INQUIRY.

PRISONER'S FALL AT ROLL CALL.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Lindsell as Coroner conducted an inquiry touching the death of a prisoner Fong Chee aged 65, at the Government Civil Hospital.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. H. dos Campos, E. H. Scott, and P. A. Yanovich. Chief Warder A. G. Passmore, said the deceased prisoner was admitted into jail on the 17th inst. on a sentence of six months' hard labour for an indecent assault on a girl.

Warder Speed said that at 10.15 a.m. on the 19th, while he was taking roll call of the prisoners, there was suddenly a commotion, and the deceased prisoner was seen to fall. He immediately informed the principal warder on duty, and later the deceased was conveyed in an ambulance to the hospital.

Warder Robertson said that he was on duty at 10.15 a.m. when he was informed by the last witness that the deceased prisoner had fainted. He saw the deceased being removed to hospital in an unconscious state.

Captain Macaulay R.A.M.C. said he received a telephone message, and immediately went to Victoria Jail, where he saw deceased to be very ill. He advised his immediate removal to hospital.

Captain Archer R.A.M.C. Medical officer of Victoria Jail, said he examined the deceased on the day he was admitted. He found him in good condition.

Dr. To Ying Kwan, acting Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said the deceased was admitted into hospital at 1.15 p.m. on the 19th, unconscious. He died at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. Yesterday morning a post mortem examination was made, and the cause of death was acute tubercular meningitis.

His Worship (to the Jury).—The body could not be viewed; as it is too far away, but are you satisfied about the identity of the man.

The Jury.—Yes. A verdict of death by natural causes was returned.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE RESTAURANT ROBBERY.

The case in which a Chinese named Leong So was charged at the instance of the Attorney-General with robbery, together with several others, not in custody, and stabbing two of the shop's folk with intent to disable on Sept. 6, was concluded before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) yesterday afternoon.

After evidence had been taken from several witnesses including the two victims, the jury, which was composed of Messrs. E. L. Sim, J. B. Chapman, J. Young, Y. Abbas, E. Ezra, A. A. Alves and Wong Ping Chuen, returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty."

Addressing the prisoner, his Lordship said:

You have been found guilty on perfectly clear evidence. I look upon it as a very bad robbery indeed. You go to a house armed with revolvers and knives, and it is a matter of indifference to you if you have to secure spoil by bringing about the death of other people. These robberies with violence, I am sorry to say, are very frequent in the Colony at the present moment. The object of the Court is to put them down as far as possible. Many of you Chinese appear to be indifferent to ordinary imprisonment. What you do not like is to be whipped and to endure some of the corporal punishment that you inflict upon other people. The laws of the Colony have been amended recently to enable the Court to order corporal punishment to be inflicted on men of your stamp. I regard this as a very bad case, because you not only went to the place for the purpose of robbing, but you used both firearms and knives. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for seven years and that you receive fourteen strokes of the "cat."

A PRISONER DISCHARGED. Wang Hing, a Chinese detective, who was committed for trial for being an accessory after the fact in connection with the murder of a Chinese at Aberdeen, was discharged, as the Attorney-General entered a "nolle prosequi."

THE BARRACKS MURDER. The indictment against Bahadur Singh, an Indian trooper of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion R.G.A. for murdering a comrade in the same regiment has been postponed to the next Sessions.

FANSHENG SENTENCED. Wong Cheng Fook the returned banisher who yesterday claimed to be a British subject was again before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) this morning. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs reports that while it is true that the accused was born in Hongkong, his parents were not British subjects at the time of his birth and therefore it did not matter if he was born in Hongkong or not. He could always return to his parents' home, which after all, is also his home. His Lordship passed sentence of two years' hard labour.

MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese named Lye Ho was then charged with the manslaughter of a compatriot. The accused pleaded "not guilty."

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. E. L. Sim, D. B. de Carvalho, W. Anderson, B. M. Castro, C. Wallace, C. H. Osmund and J. S. da Costa.

Mr. Pollock said this was a trivial case of manslaughter. The facts of the case were as follows: The prisoner and the deceased lived in the same house in Quarry Bay and were on the best of terms until one day when they had a little difference. The deceased was the principal tenant of the house gave the accused notice to quit. This led to words and eventually they came to blows in the course of which the deceased fell from a wall eight feet high.

After evidence had been taken the jury found the accused guilty of manslaughter but with no intention to kill.

His Lordship said that there was not the slightest doubt that the accused did not mean to kill the deceased. The result of the struggle was most unfortunate. In view of the fact that the accused had been in custody for over two months pending the trial, in which time he must have suffered mentally, he would sentence him to one day's imprisonment.

BEFORE THE POISSIE JUDGE.

THE APLICHAU ROBBERY.

The five Chinese, Man Woo, Tsunz Wai, Tsang Tsz Pui, So Put and Sui San, who are charged with armed robbery and shooting with intent to kill, were yesterday convicted by a unanimous verdict of "guilty" and sentenced to seven years' hard labour and sixteen strokes of the "cat" each.

The following composed the jury: Messrs. G. E. Wetton, C. Wallace, C. H. Osmund, J. G. Lucval, C. J. M. Pereira, C. F. de Carvalho and D. B. de Carvalho.

The same jury tried a case in which a Chinese woman named Cheung Fung was indicted for (1) kidnapping a female child; (2) kidnapp-

ing with intent to sell; and (3) harbouring an unmarried girl. Mrs. Alabaster stated that the child in question was one who had been bought from her parents by complainant three years ago. The child would state that her mistress was very kind to her. On August 17 the child went to the Western Market and was accosted by prisoner, who offered to take her to Yumai for a trip and bring her back. The child refused to go and was dragged off by force. She was taken to Yumai, and prisoner arranged with a woman to sell her for \$90. The woman bought the child, and two days later was arrested.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." His Honour sentenced the prisoner to two years' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

This morning Mr. Justice Melbourne and a jury composed of Messrs. E. Ezra (foreman), W. C. Jackson, D. G. Gow, E. Danenberg, L. Kay, J. B. Chapman and R. Nazarine, heard a case in which a Chinese named Leong Kwan is charged with highway robbery with violence by two or more persons on Aug. 22, with assaulting one Ho Wing, and with theft of \$23.35 the property of the said Ho Wing.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster prosecuted and the accused was defended.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Counsel said that the accused was one of four highway robbers—three of whom made their escape—who made an assault on a man employed by a money changer, threw pepper on the man and then after stealing all the money he had on his person (\$23.35) ran away. The complainant chased the defendant who ran into the arms of a luhong and was arrested. Ho Wing said he was walking along Des Voeux Road, West, with the money (\$23.35) tied up in a handkerchief. Four men accosted him and while one snatched the bundle from his hand the others assaulted him and threw pepper in his face. They then ran away. Witness chased the prisoner, who was one of the four men, into Chung Ching Street where a luhong arrested him. Witness was sure of the prisoner's identity as he kept him within sight right through the chase.

Mr. O. F. Lubatti, Government Analyst, said he examined the complainant's coat and found it had a lot of pepper on the front. He also examined the pockets of the accused's coat and found traces of pepper in one of them. A piece of paper (produced) smelt strongly of pepper. In one of the two envelopes (produced) he also found pepper whilst examination of the other which contained some finger nail cuttings proved to be negative.

After the luhong had given evidence of arrest, last of Macdonald said both the complainant were panting when they were taken to No. 7 Police Station. Both appeared to have been running a lot. The front of the complainant was covered with pepper and some of it was clinging to his face below the eyes. Witness scraped the pepper from the complainant's face and put it in an envelope. He also cut the defendant's finger nails and put them in another envelope. He sent these together with both the complainant's and the accused's coat to the Analyst.

After his Lordship had summed up shortly, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

THE KOWLOON DAIRY FARM ROBBERY.

The same jury then heard a case in which two Chinese—Yeong Pien and Sun Yuen Hing—were charged with (1) armed robbery in the Kowloon City on Aug. 24; (2) assaulting and hurting one Miss Rose Ahwee; and (3) theft of money and jewellery, the property of the said Miss Rose Ahwee.

Mr. Alabaster said that he would produce evidence to say that the accused were 2 of a gang of about 10 armed robbers who entered the Kowloon Dairy Farm on the night of Aug. 24 and after terrorising and assaulting the inmates stole money and jewellery. Counsel said that Miss Rose Ahwee would tell the court that she was downstairs on the night in question when she heard her dog bark. Going to the back door, she saw a number of men outside. Some of them wore masks whilst the others had their faces painted. One man had a revolver. They rushed into the house and after handling her rather roughly, ransacked the house and then escaped. This was at 8 o'clock. Two hours later, at 10 o'clock, she saw the first defendant in the road with her sister and had him arrested. Miss Ahwee's sister identified the second defendant as one of the gang and he was arrested also. Counsel said that the defendants claimed that they were somewhere else at the time of the robbery and would produce witnesses to prove this. He said the jury would have to listen to both sides of the case and use their discretion in the matter and if they think the prisoners guilty they should return a verdict to that effect. But, said Counsel, if there is the slightest doubt that the prisoners were concerned in the robbery then they should have the benefit of that doubt. Evidence was then led and the case is proceeding.

ATKINGSCLERE INCIDENT.

HOTEL VISITOR'S ROOM ENTERED.

Before Mr. Smith yesterday, a contractor engaged in work at the Kingsclere Hotel at Kennedy Road was charged with being a rogue and vagabond, and with entering the premises for an unlawful purpose.

Mrs. Sachse, the proprietress, said that on Saturday last, the defendant was discovered in room No. 17. Three drawers had been ransacked.

The defendant stated that he went to find a fellow contractor there but he was not in. He denied entering the room.

His Worship passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour.

Just then Mr. A. E. Hall appeared and informed his Worship that he was instructed to defend in the case.

He said that he had received instructions only in the morning, and wished the case to be heard again. His Worship agreed.

In the afternoon when the case was called, a crowd employed at the Hotel said that while he was on the stand, he saw defendant enter a room.

He followed him and saw him opening some drawers of a wardrobe. He arrested him, when defendant said he was a contractor.

Replying to Mr. Hall, witness said that he first saw defendant at twenty-five minutes past 12, and he arrested him ten minutes later.

Mr. Hall: What were you doing during these ten minutes?

Witness: I waited for him to come out. I went in to the room when I felt suspicious.

Mr. Hall: He did not come up by the stairs?

Witness: No, he climbed up by the scaffolding.

Mr. Hall said he would admit that it was not right for his client to enter the premises, but it was ridiculous that he should be charged as being a rogue and vagabond. There was no evidence that he was.

He thought the only charge against his client was that of trespassing. The evidence of the witness was insufficient to prove that the man was guilty in any way. He did not believe that the drawers had been ransacked.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The first annual general meeting of the Indian Recreation Club was held yesterday evening, in the City Hall.

Mr. J. H. N. Mody, President, occupied the chair and was supported by Mr. D. Rumiabhai (Hon. Secretary). There was a large attendance of members.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, our financial position is quite sound, considering that the Club was formed less than a year ago. I congratulate the Treasurer upon the credit balance of \$1,073.55, of which amount \$433.25 is ready cash. The membership now numbers 130, and with a club-house in view I venture to predict that we shall soon have reinforcement.

Last year we had a very successful season. Of the eight matches played, we won five, drew two, and lost one. Although the opening tennis was not very strong, the satisfactory result was sufficient inducement for members.

We had a successful bathing season during the summer, and thanks are due to Mr. N. M. Bux, Mr. W. Awanji, and Mr. D. Rumiabhai for their energy and good management. Thanks to the Government we have been allotted a beautiful piece of ground at Sui-kun-poo Valley, for which our untiring Committee worked extremely hard. It is sufficiently big for cricket and tennis. A match will be built for temporary use, and the building will commence as soon as the preparations are complete. It is our intention in the near future to build a permanent club-house which will be a credit to the Indian community of Hongkong. The club has had a successful inception, and I hope that it will continue to flourish. The club has entered teams for the cricket and football leagues, and I hope we shall prove ourselves sportsmen and gentlemen by playing the game and taking defeat in a sporting spirit.

The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. G. C. Earle. The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—President: Mr. J. H. N. Mody; Cricket captain: Mr. A. H. Rumiabhai; Association captain: Mr. M. H. Hartmann; Hon. Secretary: Mr. D. Rumiabhai; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E. Sadick; Committee: Messrs. D. K. Khurana, M. Razack, A. Arculli, S. Juman, S. C. Ismail, U. Rumiabhai, A. L. Andeg, N. M. Bux, A. Samy, M. B. Sufaid, G. Hyder and Inspector Mahinder Singh.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WHY let the child run risk their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

MACAO LETTER.

[Exclusive to the China Mail.]

OPIMUM MONOPOLY BILL REFERRED HOME.

Our Macao friend writes under Sunday date to say that the Bill dealing with the reduction of the opium monopoly by over eight lakhs of dollars per annum was passed at the Council meeting last week, only two members voting against it.

"But," he said, "this does not mean that the opium farmers have got what they asked for as the Bill will have to be referred Home for approval in view of the fact that it did not receive unanimous support from the members."

Our informant proceeds to say that it is doubtful if the Bill will meet with the approval of the Home Government as the people in Europe have no knowledge of conditions in Macao. He informs us that a similar Bill was introduced some time ago, and as on this occasion, was referred Home and nothing has been heard of it since.

BEEF MONOPOLY EXTRAORDINARY.

"I don't think it is generally known in Hongkong that there exists in Macao such a thing as a beef monopoly, but I assure you that such is the case. This has been going on, it is true, since 'old times,' but that does not follow that it should go on indefinitely, especially in these modern times. It is a case of 'rabbling Peter to pay Paul' with the beef sellers of Macao. The Government does not care a jot, of course, as long as they get a fat yearly income and the European population of Macao get beef at the price fixed by Government, which is 24 cents per catty."

The real sufferers, are, of course, not the butchers, but the Chinese community of Macao. You can be sure the butchers would very soon go into other business if they were losing money. The fact that they carry on in face of the big odds they have to fight, proves that they are making some sort of profit. The question therefore, is how do they manage it?

Now, in view of the fact that Hongkong, the place whence Macao gets the largest portion of her beef supply, is selling first class fillet of beef at 30 cents per catty, can the Macao butchers sell at 24 cents and make a profit after paying the Government quite a respectable sum for the monopoly? Well, anyone who cares to make a little investigation can answer the question as easily as A.B.C. I made a little investigation the other day and this is what I discovered. The Government call for tenders every year for the sole right of supplying beef for the whole of Macao and the person who offers the highest bid and at the same time undertakes to sell beef to Europeans at the fixed Government price gets the monopoly. The Government employs inspectors to see that the butcher abides by his side of the contract and as long as the Europeans are not charged more than 24 cents per catty of first quality beef, everything is all right. Now, here is how the butcher works. He sells to the Europeans for 24 cents and charges the Chinese—rich and poor alike—30 cents, and sometimes as much as 36 cents for first class beef and 24 cents for soup beef, thus making up for the loss and at the same time making a large profit. You will appreciate the point better when I say that in Macao, as in every other European settlement in China, the population figures out roughly at five Chinese to every one European. Under these circumstances, anyone can see that the butcher is on the safe side. For every 6 cents he loses by selling beef to Europeans for 24 cents he makes 30 cents by selling inferior meat (soup beef) to five Chinese at the same price. Why should this be? Why not fix a normal price and place good beef within the reach of all? Why all this difference of price, whereby the Europeans get their beef at a ridiculously low price, and the Chinese at a high price? Is it fair—can any Government be proud of such a state of affairs? Just try and picture for yourself such a state of affairs in Hongkong. You'll have more riots there in a week than you had since the British occupation of Hongkong. Why, because the Chinese community of Macao is more timid, should they be subjected to such injustice? It is a bowing shame and one that should be remedied as soon as possible. Perhaps after you have published this, the Government will wake up to the importance of 'live and let live.' Christian charity alone will not permit the state of affairs as are obtained in Macao at present, to say nothing of national prestige."

THE FEAST OF CONFUCIUS.

Flags were to be seen everywhere in the City of Victoria yesterday. The Chinese shops were closed, and crowds paraded the streets to "look-see."

Boxes containing figures representing theatrical pieces, hung from the door-posts of many a large shop, and lanterns and flowers were to be seen everywhere. The piece-guild of Wing On Street had one whole street decorated, and at each end was a band of musicians discoursing music and singing songs. The sumo is to be said of Bonham Street West. The Confucian Association held a meeting at the Tai Ping Theatre. At the centre of the stage was a large picture of Confucius surrounded by flowers, and at 11.40 a.m. Mr. Li Po Kuan, assisted by others, started the ceremony by bowing three times and kneeling nine times before it. Then followed speech-making extolling the virtues of the Sage. All the Chinese pupils assembled in their respective schools, to render homage to either the picture or a tablet of the Master. Such was the way in which honour was paid to this remarkable teacher who two thousand four hundred odd years ago was born in the city of Chin in the district of Ch'ang Ping, State of Lu—Shantung Province. His father was a small military officer, and was well advanced in age when Hung Yün—Confucius—was born. He was the last of a family of eleven, consisting of nine daughters and two sons. His elder brother was a cripple and beyond what we know very little of him. We may dismiss with a bow all those miracles connected with the birth of this truly Great Man, and pass on to the consideration of some of his teachings. What surprises us most is that Confucius should be accused of materialism. Anyone who is at all acquainted with his teachings will at once realize that he was intensely religious. He did not sympathize with the superstitions of his time, and "maintained a mental attitude towards the unseen world which was respectful but never fanatical; reverent but never fervent." He was mainly a politician, and inculcated that morality, filiality and fraternity was necessary to the unking of a good man. In fact he says that: "Before a man can hope to attain to the Imperial way and thereby illustrate the world, he must be able to well govern his state, he must be able to regulate his family, he must first cultivate his own person, and in order to cultivate his own person, he must first rectify his own heart, etc. The maligners of Confucius have accused him of prevarication on several occasions, refusing to see the circumstances which led him to so doing. Moreover, he never claimed infallibility, and always affirmed that he was a learner, striving to attain to the standard of such men as Yün, Shun, T'ung, Chou Kung, etc. We may sum up what it was he, who 551 years before Christ, uttered the Golden Rule, though in a negative form, "What you do not like done to yourself, do not do to others."

THE NEW ADMIRAL INDISPOSED.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 20.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, who is travelling to Hongkong on H.M.S. "Albatross," is indisposed and is detained at Kuala Lumpur. He was expected in Hongkong on October 28.

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Boxes containing figures representing theatrical pieces, hung from the door-posts of many a large shop, and lanterns and flowers were to be seen everywhere. The piece-guild of Wing On Street had one whole street decorated, and at each end was a band of musicians discoursing music and singing songs. The sumo is to be said of Bonham Street West. The Confucian Association held a meeting at the Tai Ping Theatre. At the centre of the stage was a large picture of Confucius surrounded by flowers, and at 11.40 a.m. Mr. Li Po Kuan, assisted by others, started the ceremony by bowing three times and kneeling nine times before it. Then followed speech-making extolling the virtues of the Sage. All the Chinese pupils assembled in their respective schools, to render homage to either the picture or a tablet of the Master. Such was the way in which honour was paid to this remarkable teacher who two thousand four hundred odd years ago was born in the city of Chin in the district of Ch'ang Ping, State of Lu—Shantung Province. His father was a small military officer, and was well advanced in age when Hung Yün—Confucius—was born. He was the last of a family of eleven, consisting of nine daughters and two sons. His elder brother was a cripple and beyond what we know very little of him. We may dismiss with a bow all those miracles connected with the birth of this truly Great Man, and pass on to the consideration of some of his teachings. What surprises us most is that Confucius should be accused of materialism. Anyone who is at all acquainted with his teachings will at once realize that he was intensely religious. He did not sympathize with the superstitions of his time, and "maintained a mental attitude towards the unseen world which was respectful but never fanatical; reverent but never fervent." He was mainly a politician, and inculcated that morality, filiality and fraternity was necessary to the unking of a good man. In fact he says that: "Before a man can hope to attain to the Imperial way and thereby illustrate the world, he must be able to well govern his state, he must be able to regulate his family, he must first cultivate his own person, and in order to cultivate his own person, he must first rectify his own heart, etc. The maligners of Confucius have accused him of prevarication on several occasions, refusing to see the circumstances which led him to so doing. Moreover, he never claimed infallibility, and always affirmed that he was a learner, striving to attain to the standard of such men as Yün, Shun, T'ung, Chou Kung, etc. We may sum up what it was he, who 551 years before Christ, uttered the Golden Rule, though in a negative form, "What you do not like done to yourself, do not do to others."

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SPECIAL CABLE.

[China Mail Special.]

THE NEW ADMIRAL INDISPOSED.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 20.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, who is travelling to Hongkong on H.M.S. "Albatross," is indisposed and is detained at Kuala Lumpur. He was expected in Hongkong on October 28.

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"PRINCESS"	25th October	1st December	10th December
"KIVA"	1st November	3rd December	12th December
"NOVARA"	7th November	8th January	17th January

For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

"DUNERA"	12th November	25th November
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For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND BANGKOK.

"JAPAN"	24th October	15th November
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For SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"GREGORY APCAR"	22nd Oct.	31st October (Kobe)
"NOVARA"	28th Oct. daylight	31st November

Wireless on all steamers.
Parcels measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For PASSENGER RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, ETC. apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
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(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSHO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

MAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA-STEAM-NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES
Sailings from Hongkong.
For Freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS

For JAPAN PORTS

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	
CELEBES MARU	Saturday, 8th November.
ALPS MARU	End of November.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.	
Buenos Aires—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.	
SEATTLE MARU	Monday, 17th November.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Suez.	
INDUS MARU	Tuesday, 4th November.
SAIGON MARU	Beginning of November.
SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.	
SHISEN MARU	Saturday, 1st November.
MADRAS MARU	Middle of November.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.	
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.	
AFRICA MARU	Thursday, 13th November.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. Wharf, near the Harbour Office.	
AMAKUSA MARU	Sunday, 26th October.
YAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	
SUSHU MARU	Thursday, 23rd October.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.	

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:
Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
WEIHAIWEI, CHERFOO & TIENTSIN	KUENSHOW	Oct. 23, at 3 p.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHINSHU	Oct. 23, at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	SUNSHINE	Oct. 23, at Noon.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	YINGCHOW	Oct. 23, at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, ORBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Oct. 27, at 3 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LIANGCHOW	Oct. 23, at 10 a.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, including Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Telephone No. 35.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 p.m.	
SANDAKAN	YUNSHANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at Noon.	
MANILA	YUNSHANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, Oct. 25, Daylight	
NEWCHANG & DALNY	TUNGSHING	SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang. Beginning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for North and Eastern Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Eastern Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong, when indicated.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having spaciouss accommodation for passengers.

TIENSHIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and CHERFOO. Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the China for Europe, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with the photographs and description United Kingdom.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ICONIUM"	About October 29.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About November 10.
"WHEATLAND"	About November 11.
"ENDICOTT"	About November 17.
"ELKTON"	About November 18.
"WESTERN KNIGHT"	About December 7.
"ELDRIDGE"	About December 10.
"EDMORE"	About December 24.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST HARTLAND"	About November 10.
"W. BAY"	About November 18.
"CLOVERSON"	About December 11.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
*SHINYO MARU	21,000	25th October.
*PERSEA MARU	20,000	14th November.
KOREA MARU	20,000	26th November.
*SIBERIA MARU	20,000	28th November.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000	6th December.
TENYO MARU	22,000	18th December.

*From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,000	Jan. 9th.
ANYO MARU	18,000	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE S/S "KONG NING" (Capt. in Going), will leave the Sai Kong Wharf (Connaught Road West) on October 26, for WUHOW via West River Ports.

This Vessel has excellent European accommodation for First-class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.
Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wu how passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

BANKER & CO.,

1st Floor Hotel Mansions.

or Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS,
Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING

C. P. O.S.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moji") Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	DATE
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Japan	Nov. 5	Nov. 26
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
*Monteagle	Jan. 8	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia	Jan. 28	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Feb. 25	Mar. 17
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
*Monteagle	Mar. 28	April 15
Empress of Asia	April 8	April 26
Empress of Japan	April 21	May 13
Empress of Russia	May 8	May 24
*Monteagle	May 28	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 8	June 21
Empress of Japan	June 16	July 7
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 18

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia	18,800 Tons Reg.	Gold \$300 Tons Reg.	Gold \$450.00
Empress of Japan	18,800 Tons Reg.	Gold \$300 Tons Reg.	Gold \$450.00
Empress of Asia	18,800 Tons Reg.	Gold \$300 Tons Reg.	Gold \$450.00

Fares & sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 722. Cable address: GACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, at Noon.
QUINNEBAUG	Capt. Medina	FRIDAY, 24th October, at Noon.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 28th October, at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elako Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "OHINA" (10,000 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "OHINA"

November 4th, 1919. December 27th, 1919. November 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

E. L. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1334.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STEAMERS

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EURYMED N" via Panama 30th October.

"EURLUOCH N" via Panama 30th November.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez 30th November.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Panama 32nd December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON.

THE QUESTION OF THRACE.

M. Venizelos at a highly critical juncture in 1915 offered Kavalla to the Bulgarians. A week after, when it was found that Bulgaria was hand and glove with Germany, M. Venizelos withdrew his offer. Here is what the Greek statesman writes in his official memorandum to the Peace Conference:

If, for the moment, after the beginning of the European War, I fore-shadowed even the cession of Kavalla to Bulgaria, I did so with a hope of securing the entry of that Power into the way on the side of the Allies in order thereby to assure and to hasten the victory of the Allies, as much in the interests of humanity as in those of my own country. No such reasons subsist to-day.

To entertain still the same tendencies, to wish still to make concessions, would constitute on my part a sort of sickly sentimentalism. My fellow-citizens would very rightly disavow me, for such a policy would sacrifice, without compelling reason, the vital interests of my country, only for the partial satisfaction of an insatiable neighbour, who would take advantage of it to exterminate the alien populations fallen under his domination and would draw new strength therefrom with a view to a fresh attack at a convenient moment.

These proposed concessions were "painful sacrifices" of unquestionable Greek rights. How can the proposal to cede Kavalla in 1915 be held to constitute a positive Bulgarian claim to that seaport, or anything else, in 1919?

In March, 1912, the Greek and Bulgarian elements in the Ottoman Empire agreed together to secure fair representation for their respective races in the Ottoman Parliament "on a basis of duly certified numerical strength." By this agreement the Greeks in Thrace as a whole received seven deputies and the Bulgarians one. Such was the joint and deliberate estimate of the comparative Greek and Bulgarian populations in that country. The only districts where the Bulgarians have a majority are the northernmost parts of the vilayet of Adrianople—for example, the Kazas of Tyrnovo and Mustapha Pasha—and to these the Greeks make no claim.

Thrace is, indeed, in a common phrase, an "acid test" of self-determination. On that principle the Hellenic right to the country is incontestable, and why should the principle be set aside in order to give sea-access to a State which already possesses it. Unless Thrace is made constitutionally, what she already is ethnologically, a part of Greece, there can be no lasting and peaceful settlement in those regions.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE
SWEDISH STEAMER
"PEKING."

From information to hand we are led to believe that there is little doubt that the Swedish s.s. "Peking" has been lost whilst on a voyage from Karatsu (Japan) to Sabang. The "Peking" left Karatsu on August 31 and the last that was heard of her was by a wireless message on Sept. 2 to the French wireless station here, in which she asked for typhoon signals. No steamers have reported having sighted the "Peking" and inquiries at Dairen, Kobe, Karatsu and Sabang have given no results, so that it is feared that she went down in the typhoon which was raging in the China Sea, near Luzon at the beginning of last month.

CHI DREN AFRAID

To Say They are Ill Dreading: The Nasty Medicines Formerly Used, Are Cured Without Tears By Baby's Own Tablets.

It is pitiful to know that children often conceal the fact that they are feeling ill from pure dread, of the horrible, nauseating, gripping medicines given them to make them well. Castor oil is a nightmare to some children.

Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian medicine for little one of all ages, from the babe in arms to the child of ten years and over, gently yet efficiently relieve the bowels and, being non-toxic, do away with all fear and objection.

No parent need have the slightest doubt as to the wisdom of administering Baby's Own Tablets, for they are guaranteed of uniform Government Analytical certificate to contain no opiates, narcotics or other injurious ingredients, and to be absolutely harmless. Recommended for the prompt relief of colic and as a remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, teething troubles and worms, they are a blessing to worried, tired-out mothers, quickly bringing natural, peaceful sleep to pain-racked infants.

Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets, also obtainable direct, at 60 cents the retail price, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INTER-ALLIED MISSION STRONGLY PROTESTS.

Paris, October 17th. The Supreme Council has received a strong protest from the Inter-Allied Mission at Budapest as regards Rumanian practices in Hungary and urging evacuation of the Rumanians immediately. Sir George Clerk is returning to Budapest tonight. He has been instructed to inform the Mission that the Council is resolved to insist on the compliance by Rumania of its demands.

PROFITTEERING TRIBUNALS WORKING.

LONDON, October 17th. Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., in a speech in London, said that 1,000 "Profiteering tribunals" were already working. Since the Profiteering Act had been passed, the Food Ministry had instituted 1,330 prosecutions and obtained 1,320 convictions, the fines totalling £7,000.

BRITISH FLEET ENTERS KRONSTADT.

Stockholm, October 17th. A telegram from Helsingfors states that rumours are circulating in British circles, which have up to now not been confirmed, that Kronstadt has surrendered and that the British Fleet entered the port.

GIRLS SHOULD HELP IN LOVE-MAKING.

All the girls seem to agree that the New Zealanders who wrote to *The Daily Mail* complaining that British masculinity and stiffness prevented him from taking home with him an English bride was shy and oblivious to his opportunities. But there are very many like him.

Women complain that elegance is a thing of the past, and that the smouldering, high-sounding sentiment displayed in courtship by our forefathers in mid-Victorian novels is now unknown.

This is unfair to men. A man when sincerely in love is totally unable to be eloquent.

He is overwhelmed by a sense of his own unworthiness when proposing. What the object of his affections sees in him; just then he cannot imagine, and still less does he understand what she sometimes sees in some other fellow. Why women should love men at all—great, ugly things—passes his comprehension. Thus he is awkward and inelegant. Every man experiences this feeling when his sentiments are sincere.

A man is never so conscious of his defects as when he is proposing marriage. For instance, a peculiarity in the shape of his nose, which he never seemed to have noticed before, will worry him intensely. His nose, so to speak, seems to blot out everything else for the time being. He wonders how he could have suffered it so long.

His remarks occasion when he was sure he caught her looking at it—disapprovingly.

Girls should not be too critical of men when they are proposing. A little nose should be allowed them if they show signs of posing, for it is difficult for a man to try to look stern and noble when he knows that he is ugly. A careful attitude, suggestive of agility and strength, adopted artificially for the occasion, should be regarded as being in the best indications possible.

When the proposer mumbles away humbly wondering secretly why on earth people have not learnt years ago to do the thing sensibly, without this idiotic drollery he is not really intending to appear idiotic—he thinks the girl likes this sort of thing. He should be assisted when he flounders and not merely allowed to guggle on incoherently to an averted face, which he imagines, in his embarrassment, cannot bear to look at him.

He, of course, should always endeavour to take an opportune moment for putting the question. A neighbour's wife is known to have stated that had she not persistently looked away from her Sam while he was pleading his cause she never would have accepted him. Sam, it may be stated, committed the folly of proposing when he had a stiff neck. To expect a girl to look with melting eyes on a man who appears a nervous wreck at the moment, and has the additional disadvantage of a stiff neck, is demanding too much of human nature.

TRIAL OF THE EX KAISER.

"LAW JOURNAL'S" COMMENTS.

Commenting upon Earl Curzon's statement regarding the ex-Kaiser's trial, the *Law Journal* remarks that the project presupposes his apprehension, and that again assumes a willingness on the part of the Dutch State to hand him over to English custody.

The present position of William of Hohenzollern, says the journal, "seems to be in law that of a private person of German nationality resident in Holland and nothing more. This is all he is as between the Allies and Holland. As between Germany and Holland it may be that he is a political refugee, but even that is open to controversy. The question, then, is how, or on what principle or under colour of what sovereign prerogative, is this refugee to be taken out of Holland if the Dutch Government refuses—as it properly may—to give him up."

Referring to the declaration by "amateurs" that the ex-Kaiser's extradition will be demanded of Holland, it is pointed out that there can be no demand for extradition on the part of States who have neither in law nor by any treaty a locus standi on which to make Holland hand over the fugitive to the Allies. She might do so as an act of grace, or, more truly, as a concession to superior force. The extradition would have no other significance.

The reservation of political crime is to be found in every extradition treaty ever made, and has by now indeed become common form. Even if the ex-Kaiser were not a 'political offender'—which he is—it would be for Germany alone to demand his extradition from Holland, but even that country's present object condition seems to exclude this last humiliation.

It cannot either be suggested that the proposed tribunal is not an extraordinary one, and there is indeed no authority or principle of law which will not be infringed by the setting up of such a tribunal in the name of justice.

AFTER DEATH—

Can it be that, after death, after these lungs have exhaled their last breath, after this heart has ceased to pump the beautiful red blood through the arteries of the body, when the flesh becomes cold, when the great struggle for existence has ended, can it be that then there is an end to that which has been so proudly spoken of as I? What is I? From the most simple morphological element which is known to be capable of living—the cell, the protoplasm or substance of which is composed of infinitely minute elements of various chemical constitution, from this came I... a living, thinking, moving being.

I—once a seemingly insignificant cell in a human incubator, passing from stage to stage till eventually it takes the form of I—the form of man.

Science has proved that this body wastes away, every particle of it, so that at the end of every seven years that which existed seven years before has been replaced by new tissue, new bone, new blood. Yet the memory remains the same! What is memory? What is life? Memory is an intelligent knowledge of perception. Perception is sensation plus intellection.

I do not know what life is. On that point I am absolutely agnostic. When life leaves the body memory goes with it. Life and memory finish together. But do they? Is it not possible that life and memory continue to exist after death? Is it possible to kill life? And with life goes memory. From whence came life or whence it goes I know not. The veil is drawn. I cannot see beyond the veil. When I leave this earthly dwelling then will the veil be rent, then I shall see into the beyond, then shall I know—or then shall be the end of knowledge, and... the end of memory. So, if there be no hereafter, what matter? Or, if there be a future state, why worry? I was brought into this world without my permission, and I shall not be asked to fix my date of departure. I am not responsible.

So what matter?

WILLIAM HILL.

LITERARY NOTES.

"A Royal Prisoner" by Pierre Souvestre and Marcel Allain, the fifth volume in the "Fantomas" Series of Detective novels, will be published at once by Stanley Paul & Co. In this latest addition to the popular Series, Detective Juve, a second "Sherlock Holmes", is confronted with the biggest problem of his life, and has some thrilling and amazing experiences in his endeavour to bring the guilty to justice.

Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. are publishing immediately "Little Pitchers", a new novel by Oliver Madox Hueffer. A story quite away from the beaten track, with much humour in it.

It is interesting to note that a second large edition of "The Indian Drum" by William MacKarg and Edwin Balmer, has been called for. This mystery story of Lake Michigan was an instantaneous success, and received unstinted praise from the Press. The Publishers are Stanley Paul and Co.

Messrs. Greening & Co. will have ready immediately "The Mummy's Romance" by Theophile Gautier, and "Madame Bovary" by Gustave Flaubert, in their Lotus Library, which contains translations (otherwise unobtainable in English) of the works of the greatest Continental writers.

We have received a copy of Judgments of the High Prize Court of the Republic of China, with an appendix containing the Court Rules, regulations governing capture at sea, and regulations governing the safekeeping of ships so caught. It is a translation from the Chinese by F. T. Cheng, LL. D. (Lond.) of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. We expect to study it carefully when the next war begins.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on Sept. 10.

There is very little change to report in the state of either the New York, Liverpool, or the Manchester markets. At New York the easier tendency continues and this feeling is passed on to Liverpool. The Bureau Report issued last week giving the condition of the crop as 61.4 as against 55.7 last year does not mean very much, as last year's figure was the lowest, certainly for the past twenty five years, and this year's figure comes next. The first ginning report of the season issued on Monday is somewhat surprising as only 138,993 Bales are reported as ginned to September 1 as against 1,038,000 Bales last year and 606,000 in 1917. This rather emphasises the lateness of the crop and perhaps reflects a limited demand. The effect on the market was a stiffening of values. The Manchester market is quiet as can only be expected while Cotton is weak, but there is no depression, and when it comes to buying the buyer finds out very quickly that no very great concessions are to be obtained and something has to be paid if business is to result. Cloth is slightly easier but that is all, and a revival of buying would probably send prices up again. Some makers have found that better delivery can be given than was thought possible a short time ago and this has been an inducement to buy where there has been an urgent need for some particular article. There is a scarcity of enquiry and buying from the various Indian markets but Merchants are not very much concerned about this. The Monsoon reports are all very satisfactory and with such being the case there is not much fear for the next season. A good Monsoon is practically always followed by a healthy market and at this time of the year Indian buying is never on a very large scale. If only exchange could be put on a fixed basis it is quite possible that demand would revive at once although the uncertainty of Cotton values can probably claim the larger share of responsibility for the cutting off of the buying which was going along on a very fair scale. On the other hand, reports from all the Eastern markets continue to be quite good and sales on quite a fair scale from local stocks are reported.

MINERAL ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

Mineral enterprise and mining has been known from the earliest time in China dating back farther even than 2850 B.C. and not the least about this industry that is to be wondered at, is the slowness with which the Chinese have progressed in iron, tin, lead and gold mining. Indeed, at one period in China it was remarked that "lowest in the polity came common thieves, soldiers and miners." That a miner should be so looked down upon may in part be attributed to the teachings of Confucius, and also to the prevailing idea of the times that all that came out of the ground belonged to the Emperor, and, therefore, as miners kept if they could all of the minerals they mined, they were ranked on the same level as robbers and thieves. Perhaps the only protection that has kept the miner immune from violence down through the ages has been the fact that all other parties depended upon his exertion and skill, and in China his lot has perhaps been harder than in any other country.

Chinese Emperors have at all times discouraged the mining of metals and minerals except to provide currency at the wherewithal to pay indemnities, and as a convenient commodity to pay the troops of the Imperial Army.

The Han Dynasty (206 B.C. to A.D. 25) was the golden age of Chinese history, and combined with the history of China stand her mineral and mining enterprises closely allied. At this time there existed opposition to mining. The two centuries of confusion which followed the end of the Han Dynasty in A.D. 25 were marked by an almost cessation of mandates dealing with mining. The whole history of Chinese mining enterprises appears to have been constantly held in check by the rank ignorance and stupidity of the reigning Emperors down through the ages. Time and again have mining enterprises been started and as soon stopped after an interval of thirty or less years, and one of China's most valuable industries has thus been held in check, until quite recent years. As in nearly all other things and with every possible opposition, the foreigner has had to encounter and overcome obstacles that when first met with would appear to be insurmountable. The changes that have taken place during recent years is a striking indication of the manner in which the perseverance of the foreigner has been rewarded, although to a great extent this marked success has been due to a number of influential Chinese, closely connected with the country's political affairs that have paved the way to commercial expansion of Chinese mining interests and enterprises.

Perhaps the greatest credit for this is due to one official, Chang Chih-tung, and also the hollowiness of the expansion of China's national steel and iron industry is also due to him. This statesman was remarkable as an originator of magnificent schemes, and thanks to study, research and a splendid memory, he successfully posed in turn as a leader of reform, a pillar of conservatism and a progressive industrialist. Whilst holding the position of Governor of Canton he became impressed with the economic importance of metals and mining, which resulted in the establishing of the largest mint in the world and several mining undertakings which resulted in prompt failure. Later, he conceived the idea of a grand trunk railway through China, and procured an Imperial decree authorizing its construction, with steel to be made in works that were being erected at Canton; for having received reports of the existence of large deposits of iron and coal near Canton, he had ordered a large-scale steel plant. Eventually this steel plant intended destination, Hankow, he having been transferred there, and his successor at Canton not being in sympathy with the proposed new industry that was to come under his control.

When this steel plant eventually arrived at Hankow, Chang had it erected at the junction of the Yangtze and Han rivers, on a marshy site then exposed to frequent inundations. This was in 1890 and it was not until three years afterwards that the plant was finally erected. The enormous sum of ten million taels is said to have been sunk by Chang in this enterprise, all Government money, the difficulty of procuring supplies for this undertaking proving well nigh insuperable. Hundreds of thousands of taels were spent in prospecting and opening up coal mines all over the Hupeh Province, but these all proved failures.

CHINESE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The list of honours conferred by the President on the Republican Commemoration Day and contained in a mandate of October 10 comprises several hundred names and all kinds of decorations and class of them. After all we have no business to smile, for if the British New Year and Birthday honours list are possibly a trifle shorter most of their recipients appear quite as undistinguished. But one cannot forbear a note of surprise at the name which heads President Hsu's list: "Chang Tso-lin, the First Order of Merit." Merit of what kind? A week or two ago he got Peking into hot water by calmly appropriating \$700,000 of the salt money for his own use, his excuse being, when questioned, that he had nothing to pay the troops with. However, he kindly agreed not to repeat the offence "without the knowledge of the proper authorities"—truly a delightful excuse. Once at least in recent times Chang Tso-lin has moved some of those troops for which he appropriated the salt money down the railway close upon Peking in order to enforce his momentary wishes, and the nickname given him by his fellow provincials, "Emperor of the Three Eastern Provinces," shows how much he is a servant of the Republic. He certainly has the "merit" of knowing his own mind, of being fearless, and quite indifferent to censure or instruction from any quarter. But of any instinct for Republicanism or democracy he shows no trace, and the appearance of his name so high on the Republican list of honours is rather calculated to give cause to the enemy to blaspheme.—N. C. Daily News.

The Tayeh iron deposit in Hupeh had been discovered some years previously at the instance of Sheng Kung-pao. Where worked, the ore body is 200 feet thick, but no efforts, according to all reports, have been made to estimate the amount of ore available, but there is no doubt that there exists a reserve of many millions of tons of good ore. Sheng Kung-pao was an able man, well known and brilliant, who at the head of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and the Chinese Telegraphs, had risen to great wealth and power. Sheng eventually arranged with Viceroy Chang to take over the works on payment of Tls. 500,000. It may be stated that this is now the well-known Han Yeh Ping Iron and Steel Corporation.

Soon afterwards Sheng had recourse to raise funds for the enterprise, and as British, American and French capitalists refused to place money in a corporation with no substantial security, Sheng applied to Japan. At that time, even as now, it was imperative that Japan should obtain some material increase in her iron resources. Sheng, therefore, found it possible to successfully negotiate with Japan a contract whereby a fixed tonnage of all classes of ore available was to be shipped annually. In 1913, 240,000 tons of ore were shipped to Japan. The Ping Hsiang colliery, situated in the province of Kiangsi, was discovered by Sheng Kung-pao's engineers on his taking over the Hanyang works. Subsequent developments were effected by means of a loan of \$3,000,000 obtained in Germany in 1918. At history of the mine is that of a continuous struggle in overcoming the traditional, rapacious, and disorderly tendencies of Chinese labour leaders.

In 1904 Dr. V. K. Lee, Manager of the Hanyang works, took a trip round the world, and one of the results of this trip was the installation of an up-to-date Siemens-Martin plant. The new plant consisted of three blast furnaces having a capacity of 450-500 tons of pig per day, six 30-ton open-hearth furnaces, one cogging mill, metal mixer, and all further requirements of a modern steel plant.

In 1914 there were three blast furnaces in operation, two, twenty years old, having a capacity of about 200 tons per day and one of modern design turning out practically the same amount of pig. Employees at the works then numbered about 20,000 workmen.

Contracts for the construction of two new blast furnaces, each having a daily output of 400 tons, together with equipment, are said to have been made with a Pittsburgh firm—Shipping and Engineering.

NOTICES.



are of marked distinction distinction in fit and style distinction in quality of felt distinction in all the little niceties of workmanship that are demanded by the man of taste.

Let us assist you in the selection of the identical hat to suit your individual needs.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 29.

YU CHONG 盛章裕

TEA MERCHANT.

63 Queen's Road Central HONGKONG.

From the 10th October to the end of the Month.

5% discount will be allowed ON

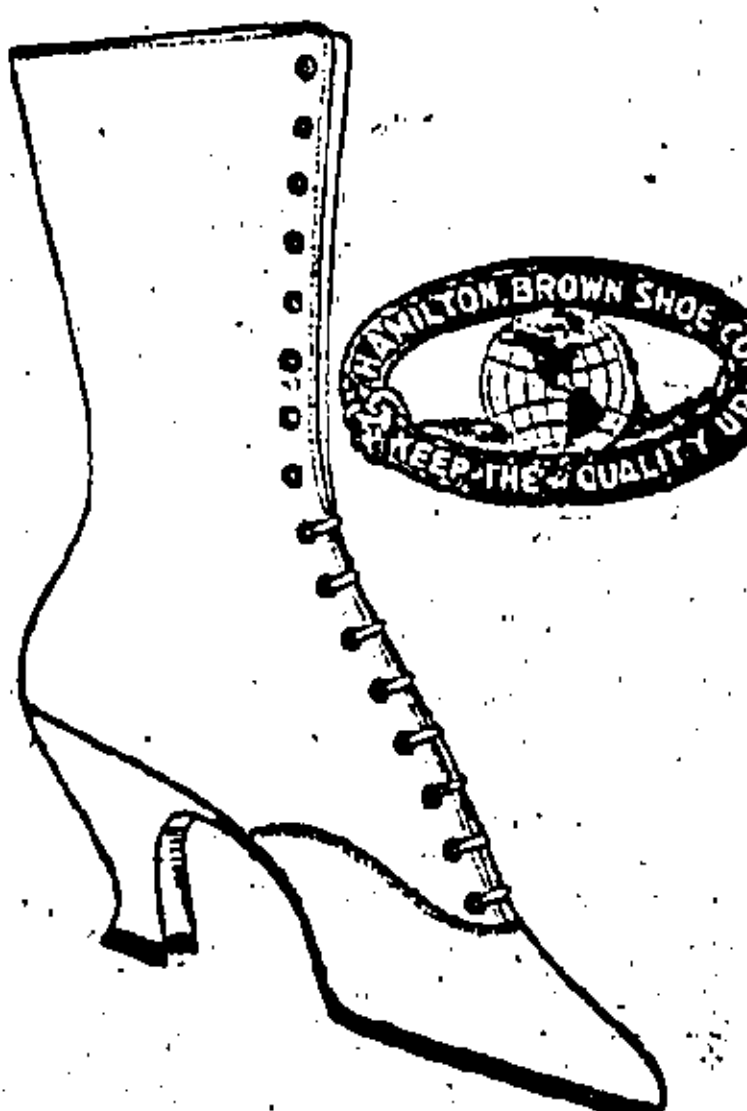
TEAS sent to England for Christmas.



LADIES' BOOTS

THE BOOT of the season

that makes you look smart that wears long.



THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

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CIGARS! CIGARS!

JUST ARRIVED FROM HOLLAND A CONSIGNMENT OF

"FLOR DE ROELOFS"

FIRST CLASS DUTCH CIGARS.

Apply for Quotations and Samples

Sole Importers

"TRANSMARINA" Trading Company, Hotel Mansions.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER (Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)

8, 10a House Street, HONGKONG.

COTTON STRIKE AT SHANGHAI.

The strikes at the San Sing and Shanghai, No. 2 Cotton Mill were continued on Oct. 14, the fourth day. There was no disorder. Negotiations are proceeding and a settlement is shortly expected. Several thousand

mill workers are affected. The strike originated in the carding room at the No. 2 Mill where women are employed, and they were notified that their services are no longer required and that the half month's wages due to them will be paid on application. The furniture painters have expressed their intention to come out on strike unless the masters concede their demand for a 40 per cent. increase in wages. The masters offer 15 per cent. increase.

Big

The elder brother of the WESTCLOX family who ALARM the world.

Ben

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

100



VACUUM CUP

6000 MILE CORD TIRES

QUALITY in a tire is not appreciated until it asserts itself through long continued trouble-free performance.

The gauge to this service is the mileage total recorded when the casing finally is discarded.

The notable achievement of nine stock tires which, put to official finish test by the Automobile Club of America, averaged 6,760 miles, definitely established the unusual quality of Vacuum Cup Tires.

The rainy day, certified test of the Pittsburgh Taxicab Company—in which a heavy car, equipped with Vacuum Cup Tires was driven around a wet corner at 25 miles an hour without skidding—conclusively proved the guaranteed ability of the Vacuum Cup tread to resist skidding on wet, slippery pavements.

In addition to this proved driving safety and the mileage guarantee—per warranty tag—of 6,000 miles, Vacuum Cup Tires are reasonably priced. They cost approximately the same as ordinary 3,500 mile tires and much less than other makes carrying equal mileage surety.

SPECIAL PRICES.

ON SIZES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK IN HONGKONG.

Character.		Price	Each
		Tires.	Tubes.
3 1/2" x 3 1/2"	...	30.00...	4.00
3 1/2" x 4"	...	47.50...	5.50
Airstraight Ride.			
3 1/2" x 3 1/2"	...	35.00...	4.50
3 1/2" x 4"	...	52.50...	6.00

Low discount:—2 days 2 1/2%; 30 days Net.

Makers also of Pennsylvania Auto Tubes "Tons Tested"

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO. PA. INC., Jeannette, Pa.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

Telephone 114. Sole Agents in South China.

A CUNNING CHEAT.

CHINESE CONSTABLE'S CUNNING PLAN.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon before Mr. N. L. Smith, a Chinese constable and another man were charged with unlawfully obtaining the sum of \$50 from a traveling trader, while the constable was also charged with neglecting his duty.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the first defendant and Mr. C. H. Lyson for the second.

Inspector Grant said that complainant was a traveling trader who arrived on the morning of the 15th by the s.s. "Nam Yuen" on the Hui Tak wharf. The first defendant on duty there searched the complainant and found him in possession of five unmarked letters and \$50 in Chinese subsidiary coins. The constable said it was unlawful and arrested him. He was brought to the station, through the Old Bailey entrance. There was a small room in the compound where the second defendant, an employee at the station, lived. The constable brought the complainant into this room and said he was going to pay the fine for him with his \$50. In the morning, a bowl of rice was handed in to complainant by a small boy who had since absconded. The constable returning to the room told the complainant that the money was just sufficient to pay for the fine. He set him free. Complainant's friends acquired during the day at the station about the "case," but of course nothing was known of it. These enquiries led to the discovery of the fraud. On his return to the station the constable was arrested. He was identified by complainant. The case was continuing as we went to press.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. "RUESUS," due here Oct. 21 and sails for Japan Oct. 22.
The s.s. "IDOMENEUS," due here Oct. 22 and sails for Tsing and Shanghai and Japan Oct. 23.
The s.s. "TRICER," due here Oct. 22 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Oct. 23.
The s.s. "TAMBA MARU," left London Sept. 9 and is due here via Suez Oct. 18.
The s.s. "NOVARA," left London Oct. 1 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore Nov. 11.
The s.s. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR," due here Nov. 1 and sails for Japan Nov. 11.
The s.s. "CANFA," due here Nov. 11 and sails for Japan Nov. 12.
The s.s. "BADONIA," due here Nov. 13 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Nov. 14.
The s.s. "TALYNTYUS," due here Nov. 20 and sails for Japan Nov. 21.
The s.s. "NEKUS," due here Nov. 28 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Nov. 29.
The s.s. "NINGCHOW," due here Nov. 28 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Nov. 29.
The s.s. "TYDEUS," due here Nov. 30 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Dec. 1.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. "KITVA," leaves Yokohama October 20 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai October 31.
The s.s. "KAGA MARU," leaves Yokohama October 17 and is due here Oct. 31.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. s.s. "Shimo Maru" arrived at Manila on Saturday the 18th instant and sailed Oct. 20 at 3 p.m., being due to arrive here on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

The T.K.K. s.s. "Seijo Maru" sailed from Moji on the 18th and will arrive at this Port on the 23rd instant.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. "Empress of Japan" arrived at Shanghai on Oct. 20, leaves there Oct. 21, and is due at Hongkong on Oct. 24.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Shanghai on Oct. 19, 7 p.m., left there Oct. 20, 4 p.m., and is due at Manila on Oct. 25, 8 a.m.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. "Montezuma" arrived at Kobe, and left there mid-night, October 19.

Latest Advice.

The P. & O. s.s. "A.L. s.s. Japan" left Moji for this Port on the 18th instant and is due here on the 22nd instant at about noon.

The P. & O. s.s. "A.L. s.s. Dunera" left Singapore for this Port on the 18th instant at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 21st instant at about 6 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Tama Maru" (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this Port via Singapore on the 20th Oct., and is expected here on the 29th Oct.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Kawachi Maru" (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this Port via Suez Canal on the 17th Sept., and is expected here on the 30th October.

The C.M.S.S. Co's s.s. "Nanking" sailed from San Francisco on October 3 and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on October 31.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Mitsushima Maru" (European Line) left London for this Port via Suez Canal on the 28th Sept., and is expected here on the 7th Nov.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. "City of Newcastle" is due to arrive here about 10th November.

The H.T.K. s.s. "Sato Maru" (European Line) left London for this Port via Suez Canal on the 4th Oct., and is expected here on the 15th Nov.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 21st, 1919. No returns from Vladivostok, Weihaiwei, Japan, Formosa or Tientsin. Those from Cape St. James are doubtful.

Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations. The anticyclone over China has strengthened.

The position of the typhoon China Sea is uncertain. It is probably filling up. Strong monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over N. China Sea.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.35 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.52 inches. Against an average of 79.58 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on October 22nd.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. with strong easterly rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OCTOBER 21, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok 8 a.m.						
Yokohama 8 a.m.						
Kobe 8 a.m.						
Manila 8 a.m.						
Singapore 8 a.m.						
Calcutta 8 a.m.						
London 8 a.m.						
Paris 8 a.m.						
Bombay 8 a.m.						
Aden 8 a.m.						
Suez 8 a.m.						
Port Said 8 a.m.						
Malta 8 a.m.						
Rome 8 a.m.						
Naples 8 a.m.						
Genoa 8 a.m.						
Lyon 8 a.m.						
Bordeaux 8 a.m.						
Brussels 8 a.m.						
Amsterdam 8 a.m.						
Copenhagen 8 a.m.						
Stockholm 8 a.m.						
Helsinki 8 a.m.						
Oslo 8 a.m.						
Reykjavik 8 a.m.						
London 8 a.m.						
Paris 8 a.m.						
Bombay 8 a.m.						
Aden 8 a.m.						
Suez 8 a.m.						
Port Said 8 a.m.						
Malta 8 a.m.						
Rome 8 a.m.						
Naples 8 a.m.						
Genoa 8 a.m.						
Lyon 8 a.m.						
Bordeaux 8 a.m.						
Brussels 8 a.m.						
Amsterdam 8 a.m.						
Copenhagen 8 a.m.						
Stockholm 8 a.m.						
Helsinki 8 a.m.						
Oslo 8 a.m.						
Reykjavik 8 a.m.						

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 21, 1919.

T. F. OLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahr. at the level of the sea in inch, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-10.

The zero of the table corresponds with the mean of the low water in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 5 feet 4 inches and on the gauge at the Lung Tse Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 1 inch to the height given in the table.

October 22nd to 23rd, 1919.

Time.	High Water.	Low Water.	Time.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct. 22	8.15	1.15	Oct. 23	8.15	1.15
Oct. 23	8.15	1.15	Oct. 24	8.15	1.15
Oct. 24	8.15	1.15	Oct. 25	8.15	1.15
Oct. 25	8.15	1.15	Oct. 26	8.15	1.15
Oct. 26	8.15	1.15	Oct. 27	8.15	1.15
Oct. 27	8.15	1.15	Oct. 28	8.15	1.15
Oct. 28	8.15	1.15	Oct. 29	8.15	1.15
Oct. 29	8.15	1.15	Oct. 30	8.15	1.15
Oct. 30	8.15	1.15	Oct. 31	8.15	1.15

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Particulars.	October 21st.	October 22nd.	October 23rd.
Barometer at 5 a.m.	29.92	30.03	30.09
Temperature at 5 a.m.	75	77	78
Humidity at 5 a.m.	87	87	88
Direction of Wind	N	SE	S
Force	8	4	2
Weather	B	C	S
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.03

English mean air temperature on the 21st-23rd. Lowest mean air temperature on the 21st-23rd.

T. F. OLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 21, 1919.

NOTICES.

"ARROW" COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL,
WEAR WELL,
AND ARE
WELL MADE.

TRADE MARK
CLUETT PEABODY & CO.

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

DINNER DANCE

ON

Saturday, 25th October, 1919.

DINNER \$1.00 DANCE \$1.00

Anyone entering the Dancing Room whether they wish to dance or not, MUST purchase a dance ticket.

Tables for DINNER may be booked. Our dancing room may be hired for private Dances, Masonic Banquets, Evening parties or any other Social Function. Apply to the Manager for terms.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Large and airy rooms, Electric light and fans. Hot and cold water service. Lift and telephones. Excellent Cuisine. Every modern convenience provided.

Bar and Billiard rooms. Roof garden. Cinematograph Theatre.

Situated in the highest building in Canton, affording a splendid view of the whole City and suburbs. Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharves and two minutes walk from Shameen.

Special monthly and Family rates may be had on application.

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PACKING AND SHIPPING WILL BE RECEIVED
GUARANTEED FOR ALL GOODS

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DEALERS
Japanese Fine Art Curios.
Embroideries.
Ten Set.
Satanma and Kintani Wares.
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These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



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五一德行德德同無製清
號百補所估貨香路美造香

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz, or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, October 22.
U.S.A. and Manila—Per SHINYO MARU.

Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW.

Japan—Per JAPAN.

THURSDAY, October 23.
Japan—Per SEIYO MARU.

FRIDAY, October 24.
U.S.A., Canada and Manila—Per EXPRESS OF JAPAN.

SATURDAY, October 25.
Straits—Per DUNRA.

SUNDAY, October 26.
Straits—Per TOSAN MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, October 22.
Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per NAM KAM.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Swatow—Per CORNELIA, 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per SUI AN, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HATTAN, 1 p.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUIHOU, 2 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per FOOKSANG, 4 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

Saigon—Per BOUDBON, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 23.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Takao—Per CORNELIA, 8 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Swatow and Straits—Per CHIN HUA, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNYSIDE, 11 a.m.

Java and Port Moresby via Soerabaya—Per TITIDODAS, 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 24.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per RHESUS, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAGG, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per JAPAN, Noon.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 25.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per NIKKO MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Sunday, October 26.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per DUNRA, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, October 27.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 28.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANG CHOW, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Diannah, Keelung, Keelung and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per KAGA MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 6.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA MARU, 10 a.m.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER 21.
YUENSANG, Brit., 1,125 tons, from Manila, Capt. Kennedy, J.M. & Co. 036.

TAMING, Brit., 1,368 tons, from Manila, Capt. Barham, B. & S. 034.

TAI SHUN, Chi., 1,918 tons, from Shanghai and Amoy, Capt. Westerland, C.M.S.N. Co., Wharf.

CLEARANCES.

OCTOBER 21.
NIPPON, Inter Allied, noon, for Shanghai, Dordrecht.

KOYO MARU, Jap., 7 a.m., for Keelung, O.S.K.

LUCHOW, Brit., 10 a.m., for Bangkok via Swatow, B. & S.

KWONGSANG, Brit., 8 a.m., for Shanghai, J.M. & Co.

SHANTUNG, Brit., noon, for Shanghai, B. & S.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET 1743.

THE LAST NIGHT

Where No Disappointment Awaits You!

EMILY STEVENS

IN

"THE WAGER"

BILLY WEST

IN

"THE SLAVE"

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 564-5.

Usual Prices. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Tel. 2511.

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TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

Showing—Episodes 7 & 8

OF

"HOUDINI"

and Various Comics.

Booking at the THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

9.15 P.M.

9.15 P.M.

NOW DRAWING BACKED HOUSES.

A GRAND COMEDY NIGHT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN